

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

November 6, 1918

\$1.50 per Year

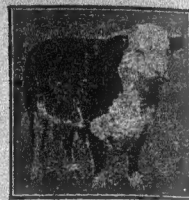


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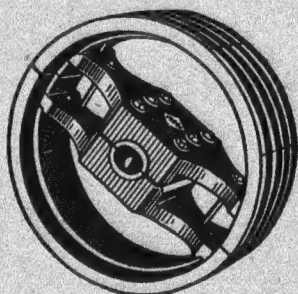
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IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued. Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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YOU know Canada must supply the money to buy Canada's wheat. You know this country must finance its own exports. You know too, that *Victory Loan Bonds* are the greatest investment you can make, that it really pays to own them. But that is not why you are going to subscribe, and subscribe to the limit.

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Our soldiers still fight on, the end for them is not in sight. But what if this were your last chance and you failed?

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Weekly War Summary

On Sunday afternoon last, after days of pleading from Austria-Hungary, whose armies staggering homeward from the Italian fronts were being hammered, with great captures of men and material by the Italian, British, French, American, Serbian and Czecho-Slovak troops in the mountains and on the plains, an armistice was agreed to, which has taken Austria-Hungary out of war, the conditions laid down by the supreme Allied command being such as to make it impossible for Austria-Hungary to do any more in the war.

Germany, with her last remaining ally put out of action, is thus left to fight alone. Before the signing of the armistice the Allied drive against the Austrian armies had achieved such success as to make the surrender of Austria-Hungary inevitable. Among the striking successes achieved is the capture of Trieste, formerly Austria's chief seaport on the Adriatic, over which the Italian flag now flies, and the recapture of Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, which the Austrians have held since the first week of the war. The Austrian downfall was bound to follow upon the surrender of Bulgaria and the collapse of Turkey and the continued successes of the Allies on all fronts.

On Sunday, too, came the news of the establishment of a republic in Hungary.

The opening of the Dardanelles to the Allied fleets, as a result of the overthrow of Turkey as a factor in the war, had already assured access for the Allied forces to Germany from the east; the Austrian collapse has assured increased access to Germany. The opening of the Dardanelles has given the Allies access to the Danube. Roumania will thus become an important factor in the war, and the races in south-eastern Europe, the Poles of Austria, the Czecho-Slovaks of Bohemia, and the Jugo-Slavs in the southern territories of the vanquished Austrian empire will achieve their independence and establish self-governing states; as an essential condition precedent to which these races will co-operate in the destruction of German militarism as a ruling force, and in the liberation of Russia, the Baltic provinces and Poland from the domination of Prussia. The defeat of Bolshevism in Russia is now inevitable, and is being brought nearer every day.

On the western front the Allied successes continue. The developments are so rapid that it is quite impossible to forecast events from day to day; a few days may bring events of unprecedented importance. The uncertainty is added to by the rapidly increasing seriousness of internal conditions in Germany, whose developments are still obscure to the world outside.

Men Exempted as Farmers

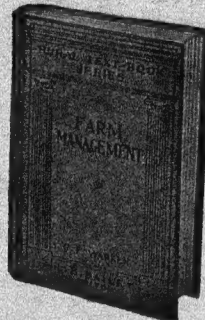
An official announcement is published in this issue of The Guide, in which the military authorities give notice that the recent official announcement regarding extensions granted to men exempted as farmers does not in any way effect men who have been ordered by the registrars to report to depot battalions. The announcement says:—

"All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore soldiers, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, must, notwithstanding the notice above referred to, report on the expiration of that leave, unless they are notified to the contrary by their commanding officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence."

Potato Shortage in Alberta

There is a shortage of potatoes in Alberta to the extent of about 500,000 bushels less than will be needed for home consumption. Instead of a crop of 6,000,000 bushels, which was last year's record, there is not a larger total production for this year, it is estimated, than 1,500,000 bushels and Alberta needs 2,000,000 bushels for its own eating. The balance will have to be brought in from other provinces. Dry weather and early frosts are the reason.

Farmers will find this Practical Book of Great Benefit.



FARM MANAGEMENT,
By G. F. Warren.

This book should be owned by every progressive farmer, as it analyzes the farm from a business standpoint. It shows the factors that contribute to the success or failure of the farm as a business enterprise. The advent of this book marked a new epoch in agricultural literature. It tells you why some succeed while others fail. It shows you how to analyze your own farm to find out the weak spots or in other words where you are losing money. A

large portion of the book is devoted to **FARM BOOKKEEPING** set forth so clearly that even the most uneducated person can take a note book and pencil and work out a simple system of bookkeeping to show him how much he is making and what is paying best. You should have this book. Send for it today. Orders filled the day received. **\$2.00** Postpaid.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 6, 1918

Invest in Victory Bonds

So rapid now are the developments from day to day in the war situation that it may well be that before the end of next week, when the Victory Loan drive closes, there may have occurred events which will take their place in history as not the least extraordinary and important in the whole course of this world conflict.

But no matter how extraordinary the developments may be, and how history-making the developments, nothing can happen that can lessen the urgency of the need that every Canadian at home help to the utmost of his, or her, power to make the Victory Loan the greatest possible success.

Now more than ever is it vitally necessary that the Canadian nation give proof of its unswerving resolution. We Canadians at home must keep faith with our dead who lie asleep forever in Flanders' fields, and with the Canadians of the same spirit now at grips with death on the battlefields, fighting to make freedom and justice secure in the world.

Nor must we let ourselves for an instant forget that after the last gun is fired many months must elapse before the armies can all be demobilized and all our men come home to Canada. Peace, whenever it comes, will bring with it financial problems no less formidable for a time than those of war. Canada will have to meet its obligations and pay its way.

To pass from the public to the private point of view, the investment value of Victory Bonds compels attention; nor is there anything necessarily unworthy in letting self-interest join its promptings with those of patriotic duty. Every Victory Bond stands in the front rank of the world's securities. It is valuable, moreover, to its owner as a means of thrift. It is as easily negotiable, practically, as a bank note. It cannot depreciate in value. All the resources of Canada stand behind it as security, while grass grows and water runs.

Every dollar invested in Victory Bonds will help to win the war, and then Victory Bonds will be worth more than ever. Buy Victory Bonds!

Farmers and Wage Earners

The new era of reconstruction will bring out into plainer view than ever a fundamental truth which the Grain Growers' organizations have kept in view consistently as a guiding principle. This fundamental truth is that the wage earners of Canada and the farmers of Canada are mutually concerned in each others' welfare, have identical purposes at heart in working for economic and social justice, and can best attain the realization of these purposes by co-operation.

The considerations which all along have determined this attitude of the Grain Growers' organizations are well set forth in the article by John Kennedy, vice-president of the United Grain Growers Limited, in The Guide of last week. To quote a few sentences from that article by Mr. Kennedy:—

We are the same people, we all work for a living. One cannot live without the other. Legislation that is good for one is good for the other. Legislation that is bad for one is bad for the other; and what is much more important, if farmers remain as a class by themselves and wage earners in another class by themselves, neither caring for the other's interests, neither will be able ever to combat the power of the big interests. That is just what the "powers that be" are working for, and in the past they have been

successful. It does not take much to beat us when we are divided, but no power can beat us if we are not divided. Then let him that labors stand by his brother for justice and liberty.

In the foregoing sentences Mr. Kennedy sets forth with clearness and force the truth that the wage-earners and the farmers are mutually concerned in each others' welfare and have the same fundamental purposes at heart. The need of all the working people of Canada, of whom the returned soldiers will form so large a proportion, getting closer together to co-operate in preparation for the era of reconstruction is essential and of immediate urgency.

A Sign of the Times

Notable among the many signs of the times is the report submitted to the recent General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada by the committee on the relation of the Church to the war and patriotism. That report, which was adopted by the General Conference, gives voice in clear and boldly forcible words to the spirit of human equality and fraternity, of social and economic justice, which will guide and govern the political thinking of all the true democracies in the new era towards which the world is moving swiftly. For example:—

The triumph of democracy, the demand of the educated workers for human conditions of life, the deep condemnation this war has passed on the competitive struggle, the revelation of the superior efficiency of national organization and co-operation, combine with the unfulfilled, the often forgotten, but the undying ethics of Jesus, to demand nothing less than a transference of the whole economic life from a basis of competition and profits to one of co-operation and service.

National organization, national control, extraordinary approximations to national equality have been found essential to efficiency. It is not conceivable that when Germany ceases to be a menace, these dearly-bought discoveries will be forgotten.

The British Government Commission has outlined a policy which, while accepting as a present fact the separation of capital and labor, definitely denies the right of sole control to the former and insisting on the full organization of workers and employers, vests the government of every industry in a joint board of employers and workers, which board shall determine the working conditions of that industry. This policy has been officially adopted by the British Government, and

nothing less can be regarded as tolerable even now in Canada.

We recommend that our ministers and people should acquaint themselves with such important documents as the Report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, the Inter-Allied Labor Parties' Memorandum on War Aims, the British Labor Party's Program of the New Social Order, and the British Governmental Commission Reports on Industrial Relations.

The acceptance of this report, it cannot be too clearly recognized, commits this church, as far as this representative body can commit it, to nothing less than complete social reconstruction.

The General Conference is the parliament of the Methodist denomination. The membership of that body, it may be noted was 15 per cent. of the total population of Canada in 1911, when the last Dominion census was taken, the Presbyterians numbering 15½ per cent., the Roman Catholics 39 per cent., the Anglicans, 14½ per cent., and the Baptists 5½ per cent. That a declaration from which the foregoing are characteristic extracts should be adopted by the parliament of the denomination which is numerically the third strongest in Canada is noteworthy as one of the many manifestations of the quickening of the spirit of democracy. Never before since democracy first took shape as an organized movement has there been such a quickening of its true spirit as now, in the stress and long agony of this war.

Profits and Morals

The large profits necessarily disclosed in the annual balance sheets of certain big manufacturing corporations at whose shareholders' annual meetings statements of the year's business have to be publicly made, provoke thought in regard to the profits of the close corporations about whose affairs no information is vouchsafed to the public. Some of these close corporations in Canada stand in the front rank in respect of the volume of business they do.

The war has already modified profoundly in every country the economic systems of the time before the war; and with the coming of peace all countries will enter upon an era of unprecedented revolutionary change. Among the questions which are forcing themselves upon the attention of thinking people everywhere is the question of the moral aspect of profits which, while they are within the law, as the law stands, are nevertheless undeniably excessive, and are the product of a system which works more for the enlargement of individual fortunes than for the common good, and for true democratic co-operation with the common good in view.

There are many aspects of this question. Has any man a moral right to pocket excessive profits? Surely no man has the right to the money or the service of another man, without rendering therefore the just equivalent in money or in service. It is coming more and more to be seen that this is an incontrovertible moral principle, and that any system which violates this principle is a morally wrong system. Any such system violates the true rights and interest of the community by tending to produce that insidious degradation of the standard of life or some members of the community which is the worst economic and social calamity to which any community can be subjected.

In the working out of this principle, national finance and taxation in the years to come will not be regulated, as has been the case in far too large a measure in the past, by protectionism and by many other ingenious devices of injustice, in accordance with the wishes of the possessing classes and the

Buy Victory Bonds

Money invested in Victory Bonds is money put into the most essential investment in the world today, the winning of the war. Invest as much as you can in Victory Bonds. They are at any time convertible into cash. They are wealth in a most convenient form. So, for your country and yourself—

Buy Victory Bonds

It is no sacrifice to lend to Canada at five-and-a-half per cent. There may be some sacrifice in saving; there is none in buying a gilt-edged security such as a Victory Bond. All the resources of Canada between the Atlantic and the Pacific, from Cape Breton to Dawson City, and the earning power of the Canadian people in the years to come, are behind your investment, ensuring the payment of interest and principal back to you.

And bear in mind that the Canadian at home who puts \$100 into Victory bonds is doing only one-fifth of his duty if he can put in \$500; and if he puts in \$500 when he is able to put in \$1,000 he is doing only half his duty.

profits of financiers, contrary to moral right and to sound political economy.

Organize, Educate, Co-operate!

All that the farmers need to do in order to become far stronger than the biggest trust that ever waxed prosperous and powerful behind bulwarks of tariff protection and privilege is to get together and work for economic and social justice. All they need to do to make themselves the most powerful force in the country is to unite and work together for equal rights for every class, and special privilege for none. The thing for them to do is to get together and pull together for the common good—all putting their shoulders to the collar, and none of them leaning their weight against the breeching!

Co-operation is the greatest thing in the world. This war is demonstrating its value on a scale undreamed of ever before. And peace has its needs of co-operation, no less than war. If democracy, for which the Allied free peoples of the world are fighting, means anything, it means that. For the advancement of the common good and for resistance against influences and activities working harm to the cause of equal justice to all, there is always need of co-operation.

Is it not a plain, outstanding truth that as co-operation applied to war endeavor in all fields is democracy's most formidable weapon in war, so likewise co-operation, inspired by enlightened public opinion, is democracy's instrument for solving the problems of peace? Every man and every woman owes it as a duty of self-interest, as well as a duty to the common good, to work—(beginning at home with himself and herself, and aiding also in co-operative endeavor to the same purpose)—for the increase of enlightenment and public spirit, so as to increase the common welfare.

Such is the record, as our country's history during the past decade proves, of the Grain Growers organizations. Every Grain Growers' local association is a centre of thought and of endeavor for the advancement of economic and social justice and of the general welfare. Not a few of the beneficial public policies now in operation in Canada were first advocated and worked for by the Grain Growers—the organized farmers of the prairie provinces. There are many statutes of the Dominion and of these three provinces moulded wholly, or in part, by the Grain Growers, whose power has never been used to work injustice, or to seek to work injustice, to any individual, or class.

Their influence has profoundly affected for good the entire national fabric. Their co-operative work, educational and commercial, has produced, and is producing, betterments in the conditions of prairie life and prairie industry. And with all that has been thus accomplished, can it not be said truly that only a good beginning has as yet been made in this great work of beneficial co-operation?

What is needed urgently, with a view to the immediate future, is more co-operation by more co-operators—more members of the Grain Growers' organizations—more local associations! Every prairie farmer should be an active participant in this great work, for his own sake and his family's sake, and for the sake of the common welfare. Every local organization should gird up its loins for increased activity by an increased membership. And there should be a great increase in the number of local associations.

Men Exempted as Farmers

In view of the necessity of having a sufficient number of men on the farms which are actually contributing to the national food

supply, the military authorities have recently issued the following notification:—

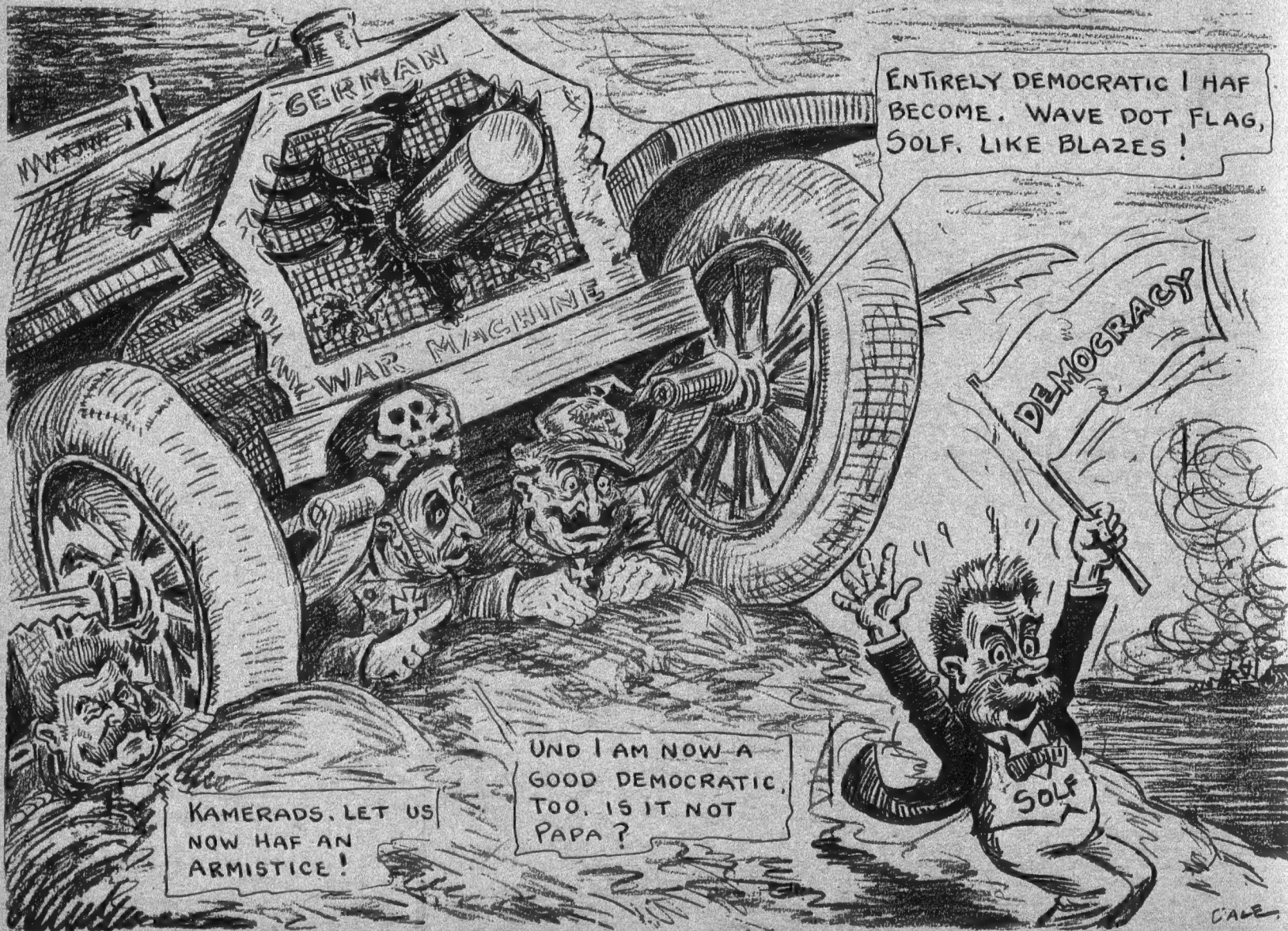
1.—All members of Class I possessing exemption as farmers which is expiring and who wish to remain exempt should communicate with the Registrars under the Military Service Act of their respective districts, requesting an extension in time of such exemption. Questionnaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the Registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the national food supply.

2.—In order to facilitate productive employment during the winter months, men exempted as farmers should apply to the Registrars for permits to engage for the winter in some occupation of national interest, such as lumbering, munition work, etc. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on.

The foregoing notification, which has already appeared in The Guide, is herewith set forth again, to aid in bringing it to the attention of all whom it concerns.

Several of the managers of the banks in Winnipeg have announced that any and all holders of Victory bonds, up to \$1,000, may place the bonds with the banks for safe keeping in their vaults, free of charge. Some of the managers have informed The Guide that their banks will extend this important service outside the city and make it available, in connection with all the branches of all the banks, for holders of Victory Bonds who live in the country and have no secure place in which to keep their bonds. No doubt all the banks will do the same.

Profitable farming demands that there must be higher prices for farm products or a lower cost of production, as compared with conditions before the war. Here is where the farmer comes face to face with the protective tariff which increases the cost of farming enormously.



"THEY'VE HAD TO GET UNDER, GET OUT, AND GET UNDER!"



MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

A Talk About a Suggested Method Towards Solving the Land Problem---and Others

friends in the vicinity of his former home, setting forth the advantages of moving to Canada."

"Yes," said Bafferton. "That is the way it would work. Every settler who had idle land in his neighborhood would let his friends in his old home know about it, and would send them the definite figures of its price. The improvement in the social conditions for himself and his family would be ample incentive for him to do all in his power to get the district around him settled. Go ahead to the next clause, Sam!"

A Basis for Taxation

And I read:—

The wild land tax shall be levied on the selling prices fixed, instead of on assessments, as provided in present legislation.

"That," said Snagsby, "would have a regulating influence on the fixing of the price by owners. An owner, even though desirous of avoiding taxation, could not afford to risk naming a price lower than that at which he would be willing to sell. Some owners might name higher prices in order to avoid the possibility of an early sale, but would, as a result, increase their tax burden, and consequently, the provincial revenue, without nullifying the general objects of the suggested legislation, because the number of such owners would not be sufficiently large to retard settlement. In general the tendency would likely be for an owner to fix a reasonable price."

"What comes next?" asked Bafferton. And so I read on:—

The Dominion Government, the Provincial Government or any individual or corporation, shall have the right to purchase any parcel of idle land at the fixed selling price, provided full payment be made in cash.

Any purchaser shall have the right to purchase through the Land Titles Registrar in whose district the land is situated by paying to the Registrar a deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase price and filing an affidavit of intention to purchase. The balance of the price shall be paid to the Registrar within 60 days, and in the event of default the deposit shall be forfeited and paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province. The Registrar shall pay the purchase price to the owner, or distribute it amongst the encumbrances entitled to it, and from the purchase price there shall be deducted by the Registrar

one per cent. for assurance fund and expense purposes.

(It is necessary to make provision for the purchase of land through the Registrar, or some other government official, so as to make it impossible for owners to hamper unduly the purchase of land, and also to avoid delay in the event of non-resident owners and other owners not readily accessible. Such a provision would also be necessary for the protection of purchasers in the event of complicated titles).

"Hold up a minute there!" cried Snagsby. "Suppose a man who wanted to buy wasn't able to pay all the cash down?"

"Well, as to that," said Bafferton, "I should say that though the price, as provided, would be an all-cash price, there would be several methods by which a man could buy. He might have sufficient cash—if not, he might raise a loan on his farm adjoining the land which he proposed to purchase. The loan might cover both properties and result in enough money being raised to pay for the new property. Even though the owner of the land is not limited from charging a higher price when selling on terms, yet the fixing of an all-cash price which would be readily ascertainable by anyone would have a regulating influence on the term price to be charged."

"That's all quite true, Bafferton," Snagsby agreed. "Read on, Sam!" he said to me. "Drive ahead." And I continued:—

At any time before the filing by a purchaser of an affidavit, the owner of any piece of idle land shall be entitled to withdraw the same from sale by filing with the Registrar an affidavit of intention to improve, and no government, person or corporation, shall have the right to purchase the said land under the terms of this legislation within a period of six months from the filing of such affidavit. The owner upon so filing an affidavit shall not be entitled to an increase in the price of the land for the next following calendar year.

A Provision for Withdrawal

"Would you mind reading that again?" said Snagsby. And when I had done so, he said: "Yes, I see. Provision of that sort would be necessary for the protection of owners desiring to improve their land, and the denial of the right to increase the price is necessary in order to prevent

the filing of affidavits of intention to improve merely for the purpose of preventing the land from being sold. On the other hand, if the intention to improve is bona fide, the absence of the right to increase the price does not prejudice the owner. But ought there not to be some provision for the case of such an owner having for some good and sufficient reason failed to make the improvements?"

"There is," I said. And I read:—

In the event of an owner defaulting in the making of the improvements, he shall have the privilege of at any time applying to a Judge for an order allowing him to again file an affidavit of intention to improve. The Judge shall grant such an order only when satisfied as to the bona fides of the first affidavit as well as the bona fides of the intention to improve under the terms of the proposed second affidavit.

"I hope that is quite clear to you, Snagsby!" said Bafferton, with exceeding politeness. "Read on, Sam!" And I read on:—

In the calculation of the six months' period referred to in preceding clauses, the months of December, January, February and March shall be eliminated.

"That is because those four months are months during which agricultural work cannot be carried on, is it not?" asked Bafferton.

"It is, Bafferton, it is!" Snagsby remarked, very politely. "I hope that is quite clear to you!" "You have remarkable keen perception, Bafferton, sometimes," "Read on, Sam!" And I read on. But all the foregoing paragraphs make up all that is essential in the report. The others are matters of detail.

Threshing It All Out

We threshed the whole thing out at length. One thing we agreed upon very decidedly, and that was the wisdom of the suggestion that the owner of each and every parcel of idle agricultural land fix his own selling price. Such price as fixed by him to be (instead of the assessment valuation provided in present legislation) the value of it for the levying of the taxation of land values which must provide both Provincial and national revenues in the years to come. The more we studied that suggestion, the more admirable did it appear to us, commending itself to our judgment from every point of view.

"Most of all do I find it deserving of being acted on by the Legislatures of the three provinces," said Snagsby, "because it would prevent the renewal of the evils of land speculation and the consequent bedeviling of the economic conditions of the country, to the profit of the speculative brotherhood of boomsters, but to the enduring detriment of the common good and of true welfare and progress."

Simple, Workable and Just

"Right you are!" agreed Bafferton. "I can conceive of no more direct way of arriving at the consummation of the aims which Lloyd George had in view for the United Kingdom when he brought in his great budgets and the legislation providing for a valuation of all the land. You remember how it was said that such a making of another Domesday Book would prove an undertaking of formidable difficulty and costliness. Here is the simple, easy and just way to get it done for this country. Let each man put his own value on the land he has! That will not only be the greatest possible stride towards the best possible solution of the land settlement problem, but it will be the simplest, easiest and cheapest method of solving the problem of how to fix assessment values for land taxation, and a method as unquestionably just as it will be simple, easy and cheap. Think of how admirably workable it will be! Think of how it will cut out all the trouble of having assessment boards, and appeals from them, and all the rest of it—all the possibilities of skulduggery, political and otherwise, and bad feeling unpleasantness! The more you think of it, the better this whole plan is seen to be of having every man fix the value of his own land."

Who, indeed, can do it better?

W. J. H.

WINNIPEG, November 5.—The copy of the report of the Canadian Problems Club, of this city, which I had promised Snagsby to have on hand when he arrived this evening for our regular weekly smook and talk, was spread out before me on the table when he came in, bringing Bafferton with him.

"What is the idea of this report?" asked Bafferton.

As set forth in its preamble, I explained in reply, it is intended as a recommendation for legislation to be passed by the Legislatures of the three prairie provinces, with a view to

(a) The promotion of land settlement; (b) the encouragement of immigration by the introduction of a regulating influence in the selling price of land; (c) the consequent increase in production; (d) the formation of a reasonable basis for a more comprehensive land settlement scheme with possible government purchase and government aid as a result of close co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Land Owners to Fix Prices

And then I began to read the report:

The owner of each parcel of idle agricultural land shall be required, on or before June 30, to fix a selling price for same, such price to be filed by the owner with the clerk of the municipality in which the land is situated.

In the event of the owner failing to fix the price, the same shall be fixed by the government, through provincial assessors or municipal assessors, or in any other equitable manner.

(This assessment would be comparatively simple on account of the price level which would have been previously set by the owners not defaulting in the fixing of prices).

The prices fixed shall be returned by the municipal clerks to the Municipal Commissioner, who shall have same classified and printed in booklet form and ready for distribution not later than November 30 in each year.

The price fixed shall hold for two years, and shall continue in force thereafter until changed by the owner. The price for any subsequent calendar year may be fixed by the owner prior to June 30 of the preceding year.

(It is advisable to have notice of change given six months ahead so as to give the government ample time to complete the lists of lands thus available and also desirable in order that intending purchasers for cultivation may have sufficient certainty as to the availability of the land).

Advantages of the Plan

"I can see," said Bafferton, "that knowledge that every parcel of idle agricultural land in Western Canada had a readily ascertainable fixed price, would influence a great many American farmers to come up and look over the offerings of land, who would not think of going to the trouble and expense of making the trip if such a ready means of investigating the situation were not provided. And this list would, doubtless, also be made use of by the Department of the Interior, in connection with its lists of available lands which it already has under preparation. These Dominion Government lists would be of much greater value, accompanied with information as to fixed selling prices."

"Quite so!" Snagsby agreed. "The fixing of a selling price for a definite term would have the effect of stimulating immigration and land settlement generally. For example, an American settler could readily ascertain just what lands were available around him, and would know that the price was fixed so that it could not be raised as soon as any interest was displayed by an intending purchaser, and such American settler would be free to correspond with



YOUR Help is needed! Give it to the utmost of your power!



Wheat Field in a Favored Section. The Total Income from Wheat will be High this Year but it will be Unevenly Distributed.

Britain's Plans for Reconstruction

ARTICLE I.

LAST December, the British government received a document entitled, "Final Report of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy after the War." That document has since been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office in the usual form of British governmental reports, containing some 80 pages in all, and is now known briefly as "Balfour of Burleigh's report," after the name of the chairman of the special committee which prepared it. There is much material and many conclusions contained in this report, which should appeal to Canadians, and it is proposed here to view the findings of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and his colleagues in the light, not only of changed conditions in the United Kingdom, but also of the industrial and social outlook in Canada and the United States.

Personnel of the Committee

It is interesting to note that the importance of preparing to meet after-war conditions appealed to the British government as early as July, 1916, when Rt. Hon. Herbert Asquith, the prime minister of that date, called the Balfour of Burleigh committee into existence. In addition to the chairman, the following members of this special committee were appointed as follows: Arthur Balfour, H. Gosling, W. A. S. Hewins, M.P., A. H. Illingworth, M.P., Sir J. P. Maclay, Bart., the Rt. Hon. Sir A. Mond, Bart., M.P., Arthur Pease, R. E. Prothero, M.P., Sir Frederick H. Smith, Bart., G. F. Wardle, M.P., together with the following gentlemen, who are presiding over Board of Trade committees on the position of important industries after the war: Sir H. Birchenough (Textile Trades), Sir Alfred Booth, Bart. (shipping and shipbuilding trades), Lord Faringdon (finance), Sir C. G. Hyde (engineering trades), the Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons (electrical trades), Lord Rhondda (coal trades), and G. Scoby Smith (iron and steel trades). Following the displacement of the Asquith government, several of the members of Lord Balfour's committee accepted office under the new prime minister, Lloyd George. Their places had to be filled and other considerations necessitated the appointment of additional members to the committee, so that its final composition was as follows: Lord Balfour of Burleigh, (chairman), Arthur Balfour, Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir Alfred Booth, Lord Colwyn, Lord Faringdon, H. Gosling, R. Hazelton, Sir C. S. Henry, M.P., Sir Clarendon Hyde, Sir W. S. McCormick, Sir A. McDowell, Sir G. A. Muntz, A. Nimmo, J. O'Neill, Sir C. A. Parsons, Sir W. Pearce, A. F. Pease, W. Priestley, J. A. Roxburgh, G. Scoby Smith and Sir A. Williamson.

Terms of Reference

The following terms of reference were given to Lord Balfour and his colleagues by the government at the time of their appointment:—

Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Report adapted to the Canadian Point of View---By Norman P. Lambert (Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture)

"To consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the war, with special reference to the conclusions reached at the Economic Conference of the Allies, and to the following questions:—

"(a) What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation, and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them.

"(b) What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war, and to secure new markets.

"(c) To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should, and can be developed.

"(d) To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control."

Influence of the Paris Conference

As might be concluded from the foregoing references, the general argument of Balfour of Burleigh's report is not altogether sympathetic with the old free trade traditions of England. This appears very plainly to have been due to the influence of the Economic Conference of the Allies held in Paris just previous to the appointment of the committee on commercial and industrial policy. The recommendations of the Paris conference, to say the least, were rather belligerent in tone as well as strongly protectionist in their appeal, and their effect upon the final report of Lord Balfour was not without its humorous aspect. Eleven chapters out of the twelve included in the report are crowded with statistical and verbal evidence calculated to lead to pronounced conclusions in favor of a certain measure of protection for the British manufacturing industries. The twelfth chapter, comprising a summary of conclusions, however, reflects a very obvious aversion on the part of a large section of the committee, after having approached the barriers repeatedly, from taking the jump into the field of tariff reform.

The result is that Lord Balfour has been obliged to present his report finally to the government with eight different reservations and memoranda supplementing the main report, and containing vital differences of opinion on the question of the future fiscal policy of Great Britain.

For example, the principle reservation of opinion was expressed by Lord Faringdon, Sir Charles Henry, Sir Gerard Muntz, Sir Charles Parsons, and Scoby Smith, who united their voices into one common plea on the subject of a fiscal policy. The main report, while proposing to protect by a duty certain "key" or "pivotal" indus-

tries, and also to adopt Canada's "dumping clause," did not go far enough for these gentlemen, who wished to meet conditions laid down by the Paris conference. In their reservation they urged that the "general trade" of our enemies should be penalized by the imposition of customs duties or prohibition. They also urged that a general ad. valorem tariff of ten per cent. should be imposed upon all wholly or mainly manufactured articles imported into the United Kingdom. This recommendation, however, was not in accord with the views of the majority of the committee serving under Lord Balfour.

Radical Changes Unlikely

There were also prominent conditional provisions in Balfour of Burleigh's report, which make conclusive judgment of its evidence, and prediction as to the future application of its findings entirely impossible. For instance, in the discussion of measures to be adopted during that period after the war, known as "the transitional period," the report says: "The prolongation of the war and the entry into it of the United States, have increased the importance of a considered policy directed towards assuring to the British Empire and the Allies adequate supplies of essential raw materials during the period, immediately following the conclusion of peace, and we wish to make it clear that in our opinion the extent to which the Paris resolutions which bear upon this vital question can be carried into effect, depends upon the co-operation of the governments concerned." In other words the attitude of Balfour of Burleigh's committee towards all or any of the problems of commercial policy after the war is limited absolutely by the possibilities of co-operation between Great Britain and her present Allies.

When devoted reference is made in this report to the Paris resolutions, and when unmistakable indications of the thought of a self-contained and self-sufficient British Empire, are revealed, the average Canadian immediately places over against such opinion, the outspoken pronouncements of President Wilson of the United States, relating to a proposed League of Nations. And those who have read H. G. Wells' recent book, "In the Fourth Year," in which free support is given to President Wilson's views, must also come to the conclusion that a large section of British opinion is in complete harmony with the president of the United States, when he says: "There can be no special, selfish, economic combinations within the league, and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion."

The net result of reading and analyzing this very interesting and informative report, is the impression, that, despite the number of its allusions to the Paris resolutions, and the amount of protectionist material contained in it, no definite or positive indication is given of fiscal reform in Great Britain after the war. On the other hand there are numerous lessons which Canada, with its aspiring industries may take from the evidence which was submitted to Lord Balfour and his committee, for examination.

Strength and Vitality of British Industry

While the present war has been generally acclaimed amongst democratic peoples as a struggle "to end the war," and to banish the German military system for ever from the world, the tendency has been marked on the part of certain elements in all of the Allied countries, consciously or unconsciously to cultivate the very principles against which the Anglo Saxon, the Gallic, and Latin races are fighting.

This tendency is reflected in an outstanding manner in several features of the report which Lord Balfour of Burleigh presented to the British government.

Having taken as the starting point in its investigations, "a survey of the general position of British industry, and overseas trade in 1913, the last complete year of peace," Lord Balfour's committee found that an examination of a comparative statement of the trade statistics of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, bore (to use the exact words of the report) "remarkable testimony to the strength and vitality of British industry as a whole." In this survey, special attention is given to the coal trade, iron and steel trades, engineering trades, shipbuilding, and marine engineering, electrical trades, non-ferrous metals, textiles, and chemical trades, including drugs and dyes.

Effect of War on Industry

As a result of evidence submitted mainly by special committees appointed by the president of the British Board of Trade, Lord Balfour and his colleagues conclude that the great vitality and power of British industry during the decade preceding outbreak of war, were due to coal, textiles, shipbuilding, and some branches of engineering trades, such as textile machinery. But exception is made in regard to iron and steel, and also to electrical, chemical, and chemico-metalurgical industries. This is pointed out that in these latter industries, Britain by 1913 had been entirely overshadowed by Germany and the United States.

It is stated, however, that war requirements have enormously increased the productive capacity of these industries, and have resulted in a greater

(Continued on Page 84)

The Clydesdale Horse



J. W. WHEATON

The history of any kind of livestock forms an interesting study. Sometimes the origin of a breed is veiled in obscurity, yet there has been no chance in its development. If we could go back to the very beginning we would find someone's skill, someone's good judgment, and desire for improvement at the back of it all. It is unfortunate perhaps, that in connection with the beginning of many of our standard breeds of livestock, it is difficult to trace back to the very start. Not that it would make these breeds of any greater value to the country, but merely that there would be much satisfaction in knowing just what the real factors were in bringing them into existence. But we have to be content with what history has revealed to us from out the distant past, when no authentic records were kept and when most of the information obtainable is from private sources, chiefly local stories about this and that animal. In the light of modern methods of recording pure-bred stock, the information regarding the origin of some of our most popular breeds of livestock is very hazy indeed. Nevertheless, there is a ring of genuineness about it, that enables us to trace back pretty accurately, if not to the very beginning, to the time when the type began to attract attention and to be sought after in the improvement of the livestock of the district or locality in which it developed.

The origin of the Clydesdale, Canada's premier draft horse, like that of many others of our leading breeds of livestock, is difficult to trace to the very beginning. The valley of the river Clyde in Scotland is credited with having given the name to the breed now universally known as "Clydesdale." Some claim that the Upper Ward in Lanarkshire, in Clydesdale, was where the breed as such originated. But the important thing is not so much where it originated as how. As early as 1352, the Earl of Douglas, whose castle was in Clydesdale, got a permit from the King of England, to take ten "large" horses into Teviotdale, then in possession of the English. This transaction has been taken by some to indicate that the Clydesdale horse was then in existence, and that because the permit was for large horses, that the Clydesdales of that far distant date were large superior horses. But no definite reference to the breed is found during the intervening years up to about the middle of the eighteenth century, although in the introduction to the Scottish Clydesdale Stud Book, a reference

Originating in the Valley of the River Clyde this Famous Breed has been Developed for Strength, Agility and Docility---By J. W. Wheaton

(Secretary Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada)

is made to one John Paterson, of Lochlyoch, who died in 1682, as being the first careful breeder. His grandson of the same name, in 1750, though some records give the date as being between 1715 and 1720, brought from England a black Flemish stallion. The mares at Lochlyoch are recorded as having been quite celebrated at that time. They were generally browns and blacks, with white faces and a little white on the legs; they had grey hairs in their tails and occasional grey hairs over their bodies. In any case this Flemish stallion seems to have nicked in extremely well with the mares, as the horses procured in this way were superior, became more than locally famous, and are regarded as being the foundation stock to which the modern Clydesdale owes its origin. From this stock was descended the Lampits stock, and the celebrated "Glancer" (335).

On Solid Ground

So much for the origin of the breed.

the Clydesdale. The more careful class of breeders began to take up records of their animals and their breeding. Tracing the line of improvement through this train we reach the great progenitors of the breed, "Prince of Wales" (673) and "Darnley" (222). "Prince of Wales" was foaled in 1866, in the County of Ayr. He was sired by "General" (322), and out of the mare "Darling of Logan's Twin" (741). In color, he was a dark brown, with white strip on face and considerable white on three legs. Although described as being somewhat too straight in his hocks, he had splendid action, and made his mark in the show ring. "Prince of Wales" was not only a great show horse but was one of the greatest sires that the Clydesdale breed has ever produced. In Volume I. of the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book, he is credited with more off-spring than any other horse. When 18 years of age he was sold by auction for \$4,725, the purchaser being David Riddle, of Paisley.



Pure-bred Clydesdales, all of them Prize-winners at the Western Summer Fairs, 1918. Owned by Thorburn and Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.

The mention made of the earlier John Paterson as being the first careful breeder, shows that there was someone's skill behind the excellent results of later days. To the horse "Glancer" (335), all that is best in the modern Clyde can be traced. He is described as a black, with white hind legs. "He had a strong neat body set on short thick legs, the clean cut bones of which were fringed with nice flowing silken hair." In 1828, a grandson of his, "Bloomfield Champion" (95), came to the front as an extra good sire. He was a black, with four white legs, on which was set a round, "capacious" body with a short back. He had, we are told, a nice broad head, with a full vigorous looking eye, and was a perfect mover at all paces. Another description of him is as follows: "He was a rich brown, with

black forelegs, white hind pasterns, and narrow white streak down the face."

From the advent of this horse which was not only a great show horse, but also a great sire, we begin to get on solid foundation regarding

sire in the more recent history of the breed. He has set the fashion in the modern Clydesdale, and has done more, perhaps, than any other sire to fix the standard for the breed. He was a brown, with white strip and white feet, possessing rare quality in feet and legs, had a finely moulded top, with good weight and size. "Baron's Pride" was got by "Sir Everard" (5353), a son of "Top Gallant" (1850). His dam was "Forrest Mollie" (4740), by "Pre-tender" (549). "Baron's Pride" has 225 of his get recorded in the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book, or about twice as many as are credited to any other sire. One of his most noted sons was "Baron of Buchlyvie" (1163), which for a time stood second in the best of sires in the number of his get recorded. This horse was foaled in 1900 and was sold at eleven years of age, by order of the court in Scotland for \$47,500, the highest price ever paid for a horse of draft breeding.

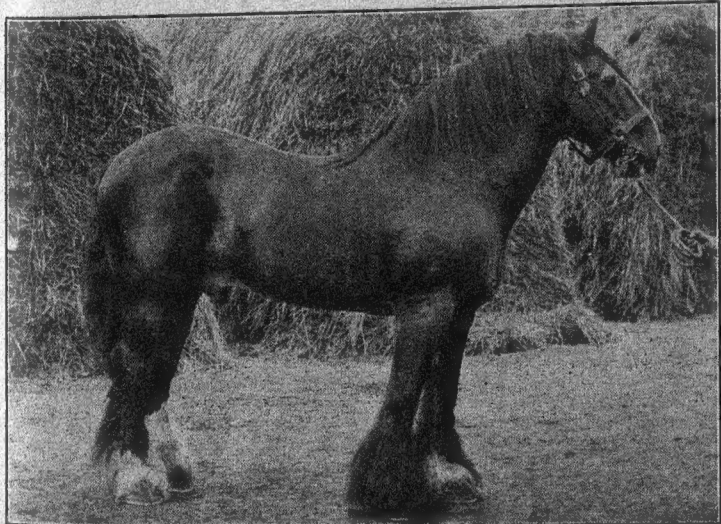
After tracing the development of the Clydesdale, in somewhat summary fashion, it may be, to "Baron's Pride," that part of the topic we have been asked to write upon need not be further considered. In "Baron's Pride" we have the modern Clydesdale as we see him today in his best form. This wonderful horse is the model, by which Clydesdale breeders the world over are guided by more than any other in their breeding operations. Today the "Baron's Pride" strain is more popular than any other, and deservedly so. There are hundreds of his breeding in Canada, and they are laying the foundation upon which are being bred our best Canadian bred Clydesdales. So we can safely leave the question of development just here and pass on to the important topic of Clydesdale characteristics, also included in the subject assigned to the writer.

Breed Characteristics

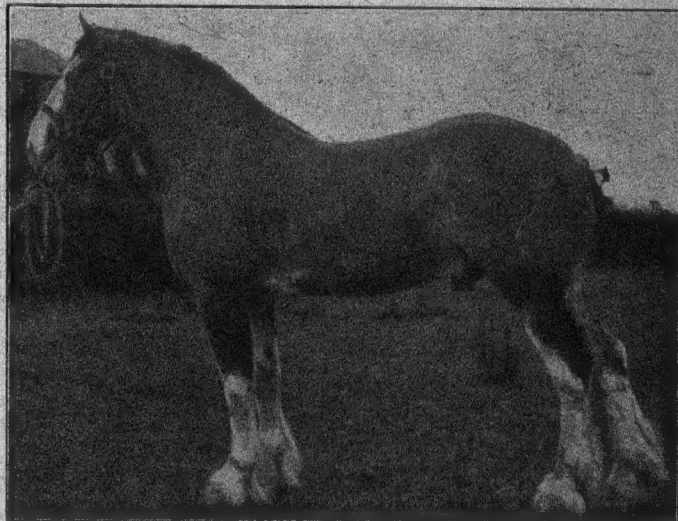
Early in the last century a practical farmer and horse breeder, named Aiton, wrote in regard to the horses in Scotland as follows: "The breed of horses generally, though erroneously termed the Lanarkshire or Clydesdale breed, is the most valuable breed of draft horses in Britain; and that not only for farming business but for every description of work where strength, agility and docility of temper are required, that are anywhere to be met with, and that whether the grounds or roads in which they are employed are hilly or more level. They are natives of every county in Scotland south of the Tay, and therefore ought rather to be dominated the Scottish breed of horses."

This quotation is given not for the purpose of discussing the name by which the Clydesdale should be known, but as a description of the characteristics of the breed that might well fit in with present day requirements. Every

Continued on Page 20



"Prince of Wales," one of the greatest sires of the Clydesdale Breed.



"Druncross Radiant," Winner of the Cawdor Cup at the Scottish Stallion Show, 1915.

'Baron's Pride'

Through another noted son of "Darnley," "Top Gallant" (1850), we come to "Baron's Pride," the most noted

United Farmers of Alberta

Free Transportation

IN connection with the free transportation of hay south and stock north, under the arrangements between the Dominion government and the railway companies, it is announced that application for the free transportation should now be made to the Markets' Commissioner of the Dominion Livestock Branch at Calgary and Edmonton, instead of through the provincial department of agriculture. Members desiring to secure this free transportation should therefore make application to E. Ward Jones, Dominion Markets' Commissioner, Stockyards, Calgary, or to C. E. Bain, Dominion Markets' Commissioner, Livestock Yards, Edmonton. The same applies in regard to the rates on haying outfits.

Fairacres Discuss Resolutions

At the recent meeting of the Fairacres local five resolutions were introduced by the president, C. Harris, which were discussed and adopted. Several members of the neighboring locals were present and took part in the discussion. The ladies from the Women's Institute served lunch, the proceeds going to the Red Cross Society. Two cars of coal were recently handled by the members.

Bring Your Banner

Locals which contemplate getting a banner for their local may be interested in the following description of banner which the secretary of Colinton local, J. C. Williamson, and another member made about three years ago:—

The banner or pennant is made out of blue baize cloth in the form of a shield, 24 inches wide and 30 inches long. The lettering is the same as the U.F.A. button, and underneath the name and number of the local. The letters are in gold paint and show to good advantage.

Central office has requested Colinton to bring their pennant to the annual convention; will other locals do the same?

The \$2.00 Fee

One of our secretaries who find some members objecting that \$2.00 is too much money to pay to belong to a farmers' union, says this answer always makes him feel that he would like to be a trained pugilist. There's no harm in feeling that way, so long as you translate the physical energy into the ability to persuade by reasoning. But it does make one feel sorry for the man who cannot see a thing till it hits him.

By the way, the shoe blacks in Winnipeg have an association into which the annual membership fee is \$5.00.

Influenza Epidemic

Owing to the epidemic of Spanish Influenza in Alberta, the Central office, at the request of the provincial health authorities, is not arranging for any public meetings during the continuance of the epidemic. Locals will kindly, therefore, not expect directors and other provincial officers to undertake meetings until the present embargo on public meetings is lifted.

Board Meeting November 18

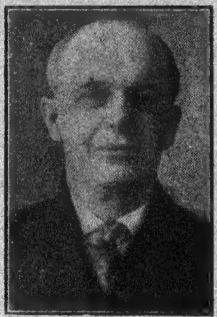
A meeting of the board of directors of the U.F.A. is being called for November 18. This meeting will consider arrangements for the annual convention next January, and any other matters of importance requiring attention of the board at that time.

Hawking Farm Produce

There is no provincial or other restriction to a farmer peddling his own produce in the province. There is a provincial ordinance, being Chapter 58 of the Consolidated Ordinances of 1915 respecting hawkers and peddlers, and in the Village and Rural Municipality Acts power is given to the council to pass by-laws licensing hawkers and peddlers. In the interpretation clause, however, it is finally stated that the word hawker or peddler shall not mean or include any person selling meat, fish, fruit, agricultural implements, sewing machines or farm produce by retail.

As the law stands therefore, a farmer is at liberty to sell his own produce freely in the province.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.



H. W. WOOD.

Should the Burden be Shifted?

By H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.

Under this heading Mr. Parsons asks, "Is the Farming Industry languishing to such an extent that in order to help it out there must be destroyed, or even impaired, its fellow producer, the manufacturing industry of the Country?" I think he hardly does himself justice in this statement. He certainly shows a lack of understanding of the farmers' position.

We believe that farming is the basic industry of this country, and has rights that the government of this country and every industry and institution of this country should fully recognize. These rights, as we see them, are not being recognized. We do not want the burdens of taxation to be shifted. We want them equalized. We do not ask anybody "to help us out." We do not claim to be the lame man of Canadian institutions, neither do we intend to submit always to being the beast of burden. Justice is all we are entitled to, and all we ask. Neither do we have any desire whatever to destroy any legitimate or necessary manufacturing enterprise. We believe there is sufficient legitimate need for the manufacturing industry to exist and prosper without everlastingly feeding at the public crib. But if it can not, it then, indeed, becomes a "National Institution," and we repeat, must be operated by the government for the benefit of the people. Under those conditions the "languishing" farmers will be perfectly willing to pay their share of the burden of navigating this lame duck.

But, Mr. Parsons does not seem to try to justify his position, that we should continue to bear the burdens, on the ground of justice and right, but he tries to persuade us that we are able to bear them. He bases his argument on an advertising bulletin which was sent out from The Grain Growers' Guide office, said bulletin containing some statements based on certain figures which the bulletin also contained. I will not discuss these statements except to say that they show many evidences of having been written by one who has not been engaged for the last ten years in practical farming in Western Canada. But Mr. Parsons is evidently much impressed by them for he refers to them again in an article in The Guide, of October 16.

Let us examine the figures on which these statements were based, for I assume there is truth in them, but I also assume that the author made the best possible showing he could.

According to these figures, based on data from 300 districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the average-size of farm is 382 acres; number of acres in cultivation, 195; average value of entire farm holdings, \$11,010; in 1917 average value of grain crop, \$3,725. Mr. Parsons reminds us that this is a profit of 32 per cent. But he is not satisfied with giving the farmers this modest amount of prosperity, but thrusts a lot more on them by linking the above up with a bulletin prepared by the Nor-West Farmer, from which he makes the statement that "A study of these reports gives the total value of farm products, other than cereals at a little larger figure than the total value of all cereals." And he estimates that products "other than cereals" pay all expenses, and the cereal value of \$3,725 is net profit.

Let us analyze a little:—

Average farm	382 acres
Average portion under crop	195 acres
This leaves portion not under crop	187 acres

We will take minimum amount of equipment necessary to stock and operate one of these farms:—

Not less than 10 work horses, value	\$ 1,650.00
Fifteen cattle, including enough cows to furnish milk for family	900.00
Farm machinery, binder, drill, plows, wagons (no buggies or automobile), harness, etc.	1,000.00
Seed, feed grain, and hay to put in crop	750.00

Total of these farm essentials	\$ 4,300.00
Subtract this from value of holdings	11,010.00
We have left a land value of	6,710.00
This gives us a value per acre of	17.56

I assume that these farmers are intelligent and are trying to keep up the fertility of the soil and to keep down the weeds. If so, they are summerfallowing one-half as much land as they are cropping, or in round figures 100 acres, this leaves 87 acres for pasture land.

Ten work horses and 15 mixed cattle are not enough stock on these farms, but is all that the 87 acres of pasture land will carry, and all that the total valuation of entire holdings—\$11,010, will allow for. Can Mr. Parsons tell us how he sold a little over \$3,725 worth out of this bunch annually? He not only did it, but did it without feeding them any of the farmer's grain. But how? Can he explain why, when a farmer is doing such miraculous, financial stunts, his land, which is giving such bountiful returns, is only worth \$17.56 per acre? Such land in other countries is selling at five to ten times that price.

Most of these farms have mortgages on them. Why have they not been paid? It is not because the farmer was too shiftless, because, we are told, he had \$3,725, worth of grain to sell and a little more than that much products other than grain.

Why are many of these farmers dependent on the government for next spring's seed? Why are many of them living in uncomfortable houses, and practically all of them in houses without modern conveniences? Of course there are the minor questions of labor, harvesting, tining, threshing, taxes, interest, depreciation of buildings, fences and machinery, loss of stock, hail, frost, wind, flood, drought, support of family, education, etc., but I think the "languishing" farmers will try to work these "non-essential" things out themselves, if Mr. Parsons will just give us answers to the more important questions above. Especially if he will tell us how he gets an annual income of a little more than \$3,725 from the increase of 10 work horses and 15 mixed cattle on 87 acres of pasture, and this pasture only worth \$17.56 per acre.

U.F.A. Briefs

"We have passed a resolution whereby the treasury is to receive two per cent. profit on all commodities purchased through our locals; our first and only purchase to date being a car of oats which netted treasury the sum of \$35.38."—L. M. Mansfield, secretary, Harvest Vale local, Bowell, Alta.

Jas. Miner, of Bawlf, and Mr. and Mrs. Knight were the speakers for the occasion at the annual picnic of the Rosebush local, which was very successful.

F. L. Wilson, secretary of Clyde local, reports that the recent membership drive resulted in quite a lot of farmers promising to join the U.F.A. in their district. The members recently held a picnic in aid of the Red Cross.

Director C. H. Harris visited Compeer local on July 27 and gave a very fine address on the principles of the U.F.A., which was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. At the close, 12 new members were enrolled. Future meetings will be held on the last Saturday in each month.

Elvin Lee, secretary of Coal Lake local, reports that the local has not been doing very much this year, but efforts will be made to renew the interest of the members this winter by means of programs, entertainments, etc.

Round Hill local held a meeting on August 13, at which 13 members and five visitors were present. The shipping of stock was discussed and arrangements were made for O. L. Waterman to handle livestock for the union in the future.

A. S. Ongland, secretary of the late Kilo local, reports that most of the members of the local have joined the Eye Hill local. He remarks: "So you see the Kilo local is dead but the members are still alive."

Under the U.S. government plans for standardization of farm machinery approximately 3,000 surplus types of plows and tillage implements have been discontinued. For example, out of 303 types of plows only 65 will be manufactured after December 31, 1918, and 107 types of harrows have been reduced to 44.

The Central office is anxious to secure a list of those locals which have built their own U.F.A. halls. Will all locals having a building of their own, kindly send particulars to the Central office, giving us the size of the building, the value, and how the money for the hall was raised and is maintained?

Colinton local is now arranging a program for the winter months, and at the next meeting the program calls for five-minute papers, these having been found very entertaining.

Don't despise the day of small things, for, as J. Smith, secretary of the McCafferty local, would remark, "Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières." (Little streams make big rivers).

Central office has been pleased to note that Mrs. Parlyb, ex-president of the U.F.W.A. and D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, a former president of the U.F.A. have been appointed on the Board of Agricultural Education, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Mrs. Parlyb's appointment is for a term of three years, and Mr. Warner's appointment for one year.

Harry M. Pike, secretary of the Earle local informs us that the Earle Red Cross Association held a very successful auction. The farmers of the district co-operated and donated a number of stock. As a result of the auction the sum of \$355 was raised, which is considered very good, particularly as there were no crops in the district this fall.

The greater part of Mrs. Parlyb's address to our secretaries' convention has been reproduced in the "Nebraska Union Farmer," which is the official organ of the Nebraska Farmers' Union.

Join Our Christmas Club

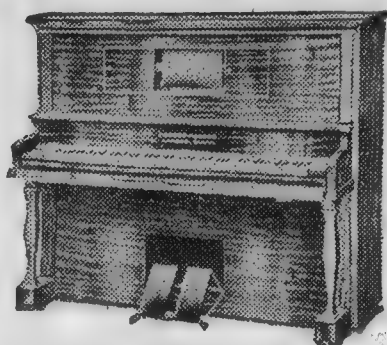
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HERE'S the way to get a really high-grade Piano—a Standard Canadian Piano, made by Canadian workmen in factories owned by Canadians—at the lowest price in Canada, and on such terms as you never heard of before. This club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation. It costs you nothing to join this club. There are no fees or charges, or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind.



Regular \$400
CLUB PRICE **\$335**

CANADA PIANO COMPANY



Regular \$725
CLUB PRICE **\$650**

This club is to be organized at once, and will be limited to 100 members. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a club member is that he is on the market for a piano. By joining the club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every club advantage if you select your piano on or before the 31st December, 1918.

But remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the club will be closed immediately 100 members enroll, owing to the approaching shortage of pianos. Join now is the safest way.

Secret of the Club Offer--

This club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest firms in the world, such as Chickering, Gerhard-Heintzman, Nordheimer, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Co. REGULAR Pianos are featured at SPECIAL prices and on SPECIAL terms. You have FORTY styles of Pianos and Player-Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Oak Cases. Illustrated catalogues with REGULAR and CLUB prices and terms mailed free on application.

This is the Whole Plan of the Winnipeg Piano Company's Christmas Club

- 1.—Your choice of any make of Chickering, Nordheimer, Gerhard Heintzman, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Company's Pianos or Player-Pianos at special club prices until the 31st December, 1918.
- 2.—The terms are one-fifth cash down and one, two or three years to pay the balance, or small monthly payments can be arranged to meet your convenience.
- 3.—A special discount for all cash or extra instalments paid.
- 4.—The piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.
- 5.—The monthly, quarterly or yearly payments to date from when the piano is delivered.
- 6.—Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.
- 7.—If, after thirty days' trial, the piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the piano.
- 8.—If the piano is satisfactory after thirty days' use, the club member has eleven more months in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without one penny's loss for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 90 different styles of the best pianos in the world).
- 9.—A beautiful \$15 Piano Bench with music receptacle to match the piano is included without extra cost.
- 10.—Freight paid to your nearest station.
- 11.—Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer, in Walnut, Mahogany or Oak; this is all you have to do.
- 12.—Each and every club instrument will be personally selected by our president.

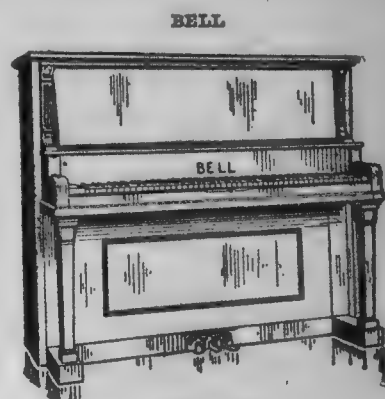
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Scarcity of skilled piano labor, shortage of materials point only too plainly to similar conditions to those now obtaining in both England and the United States. In England the government has ordered a reduction in factory outputs of 80 per cent., and in the United States plants have been reduced 66 per cent. This means fewer pianos and these at greatly increased prices. Save money and buy your piano today.



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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Oxbow's Co-operative Effort

ANOTHER direct example of the benefits of co-operation amongst Grain Growers is to hand from Oxbow. Early in July last it was apparent that the crop prospects in the south-eastern corner of the province were such that unless prompt action was taken there would be much suffering amongst the farmers by a depletion of their livestock. In addition to the loss of grain crops there was a serious shortage of feed and as nearly all the farmers in that district are interested in this industry it was necessary that quick action should be taken to save both farmers, as well as their stock.

Without waiting for assistance from the provincial or Dominion governments they immediately secured hay permits to cut 10,000 tons of hay at Swan Lake. Unfortunately, owing to the heavy rainfall immediately after their haying party commenced operations they were not able to secure the amount for which their permits called and with the arrival of the frost the task of securing the balance was out of the question.

The story of how this was accomplished, as told by W. Arnold Staples, of Oxbow, president of the Oxbow Grain Growers' Association, during a visit to the Central office during the early portion of the week, is an interesting one. Mr. Staples and John H. Noble, the secretary of the same local, were appointed as "spies, to search out the land," who made the 300-mile trip by auto and after locating their haylands immediately proceeded to secure the necessary permits.

During the latter part of July a special train, of 26 coaches was chartered, conveying 160 men (and 16 women to do the cooking) with a complete haying outfit to put up the whole of the

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. MUSSELMAN

Regina, Sask.

10,000 tons of hay. It had been arranged that those men who desired to be free for the harvest when it commenced should be released and before the work was completed 75 per cent. of them had returned. Owing to the rainy weather those who remained were only able to put in three full days, although they were there for three weeks.

The costs of this undertaking were defrayed by the securing of a \$50,000 credit at the bank, which was guaranteed by a finance committee of four, who are again guaranteed by about 50 farmers of the Oxbow district.

In securing the permit the applicants were required to give a guarantee that the hay would not be used for any other purpose than for their own needs and that only farmers actually requiring the same would be permitted to secure it. As a means of guaranteeing that this would be carried out, as the Grain Growers' Association had been the one in the first instance to apply for the permits, the Oxbow Grain Growers having secured the further co-operation of the Alameda and Glen Ewen locals, it was arranged that only members of the Grain Growers' Association would be eligible. The immediate effect was that the membership rose from a dozen to about 50, with a reasonable prospect of increasing to 200 before the spring.

It is interesting to also place on record the fact that a considerable saving to the farmers has thereby been effected. Had it not been for the weather preventing the harvesting of the 10,000 tons of hay, Mr. Staples estimated that it would have been easily possible to lay the hay down at the

premises of the purchasers for \$12 per ton. As it was only possible to secure the smaller quantity the cost will be somewhat greater.

The cost of production to date figures out at from \$8.00 to \$10 per ton. As the cost of pressing and shipping the same will entail an additional cost of approximately \$10 per ton, it will readily be seen that the saving effected has been considerable, in view of the fact that hay is now being quoted all the way from \$20 to \$30 per ton and before the spring is likely to be considerably higher.

The Long-headed Man

The long-headed man sees a long way ahead. That's why he is long headed. If he is a farmer, he looks beyond the current year and the conditions of the present and forms a judgment of next year's prices and the best crop to raise. If there is a prospect of hard times he prepares to meet them. He is not often caught napping. He is ready for the emergency as well as the favorable opportunity. Because his information is only partial at best, he sometimes miscalculates; but he is not often far wrong.

The long-headed man can see beneath the surface. He knows that nothing happens by chance, that certain effects require adequate causes. Therefore, he learns to estimate the probable conditions which will result from the forces he observes to be at work. While he does not know just when the war is going to end, he knows that it is going to end sometime and he concludes that it will be soon and undertakes to estimate the conditions which will then obtain.

The long-headed man has faith. He has faith in the universe; he has faith in God; he has faith in his fellow men, and he has faith in himself. He believes sincerely that bad conditions can be changed, if the right forces are set to work. He has faith in the triumph of mind over matter, of good over evil, of the many over the few. But he recognizes that the many must be organized, if they would triumph over the powerful few who are already in possession.

Believes in Co-operation

The long-headed man observes that the progress of the people depends entirely on the success with which they co-operate. He recognizes that it takes the co-operation of all the people to make conditions right. So, instead of being discouraged by bad conditions, he organizes his fellows for a united fight. He sees that in organization, and in organization alone, is there strength. He knows that the individual, working alone, can exert the strength of only one individual, while he can multiply his strength many fold by securing the co-operation of large numbers of his fellows.

Because the long-headed man has faith, he is a good fighter for what he believes in. He will never say die. His motto is: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." Because he believes that the people should establish a real democracy, in which the principles of equity, equality and righteousness shall rule; he is a persistent fighter against special privilege, corrupt politics, inequitable tariffs and all methods by which the few exploit the many.

Are You a Long-headed Man?

If you are a long-headed farmer, you believe that the farmers should co-operate. You believe in doing your buying through your own farmers' organization. You believe in getting as many other farmers as possible into your association and making it strong and efficient. If this is not your belief, it is because you have not thought very carefully about your biggest problems and how they can be solved. It is because you have never taken the trouble to find out what the organized farmers' movement has already done for you.

If you are a member of the S.G.G.A., please help secure other members. Send us the list of your neighbors who are not members, in order that we may send them our printed matter and urge them to join. If you know of any place where a local should be formed, please send us the names of farmers who would take the lead in organizing it. This association has already done a

The Saskatchewan G.G. and Victory Bonds

By J. B. Musselman

"It is ordained that we shall not reach the blessed era of peace save along a path of gold cemented with human blood."—Lloyd George.

In the past four years the members of our association have loyally contributed "human blood" as well as "gold" to bring about "this blessed era of peace," in the universal effort to "make the world safe for Democracy."

In spite of the whispers and dreams of peace emanating from Berlin the struggle is still in progress and there is no reason for relaxing our efforts in securing lasting peace, which is the only peace entitled to consideration.

In view of the obvious need in financing the securing of that victorious peace it is important that those in the "third line trenches" should continue to support our war activities by a loyal and liberal investment in the Victory Loan. In view of the manifest need and our obvious duty the following are submitted as some of the reasons why these members of our association who are able to purchase Victory Bonds should do so to the limit of their ability.

Thirteen Reasons for Buying Victory Bonds

- 1.—Because the Grain Growers' Association exists for the establishment of a true Democracy.
- 2.—Because we cannot claim the privileges of Democracy without also assuming its responsibilities.
- 3.—Because our future influence in the councils of the nation will be gauged by the measure of our sense of responsibility for the national welfare shown by our investment in Victory Bonds.
- 4.—Because successful prosecution of the war has so increased the returns for our labor that we have more money to invest in Victory Bonds.
- 5.—Because the value of our produce would enormously shrink if the Victory Loan were not secured.
- 6.—Because, if the common people, in large numbers, do not invest in Victory Bonds the war will have been financed by the big interests.
- 7.—Because Victory Bonds are a profitable investment.
- 8.—Because Victory Bonds form an ideal reserve, which every wise grain grower should carry as an insurance against the unknowable conditions he will have to face after the war.
- 9.—Because, if we do not take our full share of Victory Bonds someone else must take it for us; which is not EQUITY.
- 10.—Because the Victory Bonds we purchase will feed and clothe our brave soldier boys; send wheat to England—that glorious old fighter for the "square deal"; help defeat the greatest peril humanity has ever known—the German idealization of conscience—less power; release 3,000,000 Belgians from German slavery—as innocent of offence to Germany as an infant child; a slavery more brutal than one would have believed possible, and because they will help make our children safe from the terrible scourge of the "Hellish Hun."
- 11.—Because we are Co-operators and will do our full share in providing the Victory Loan.
- 12.—Because we love right, righteousness and the square deal, and are prepared to fight for these principles by subscribing our full share for the Victory Loan.
- 13.—Because, in order to show our faith in the brave men at the front we will buy Victory Bonds at home.

great deal for you. Now is your time to help the association. Think of the achievements of our 30,000 members. With twice that number we can do anything we undertake. When the farmers really pull together they can move the world.—H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization.

Two Opinions on Program

Amongst the criticisms received by the Educational Committee of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, regarding the "Suggestive Program for 1918-19," which was recently prepared for use during the G. G. Meetings, is one from H. W. Wood, Calgary, President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and also of the United Farmers of Alberta.

In a communication under date of October 19, Mr. Wood says: "I have been looking over your suggestive program for 1918-19 and will say that I am sure much good will result if you can get your locals to get down to real work on them."

Under date of October 18, John Hawkes, provincial librarian, in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the "Suggestive Program," says:—

"I have to acknowledge with thanks and much pleasure your suggestive program for 1918-19. I am an old homesteader, who, after some seven years experience, was literally driven off the farm, by the fact that there was no school for my children and no immediate prospect of any. You can then imagine with what delight I note the advanced conditions of today."

"I have looked through your program and have nothing but praise and appreciation. Two phrases, each representing a fine ideal, strike me in the introduction. The first is that the S.G.G.A. desires to 'provide a program of the greatest value possible to all members of the community'; not merely those actively engaged in farming, but 'all members of the rural community.'"

"Then the closing sentence states that the underlying idea is to assist the members 'to educate themselves for their greatest usefulness as citizens of the community and the nation.' The fourth aim in the program is to 'induce a fuller sense of individual responsibility for community enterprises and interests, such as good roads, better schools, public libraries, public health and better moral conditions.'"

"In the foregoing selections we have three points, viz., the association is for the benefit of the members; but the members are also invited to consider their responsibility as individuals to the community; and further, to educate not only in local, but in national citizenship."

"When I look back to the time when farmers (speaking broadly) and farmers' organizations, had but little conception of any public duty that of forwarding the material interests of their class, I can but welcome with my whole heart the broad and generous conceptions which I find embodied in the 'Suggestive Program'; while, when we come down to details, I find that the suggestions for the conduct of the winter's activities are very helpful and practical."

Another G.G. Appointment

It is interesting to note in passing the recognition which members of the Grain Growers movement in the West are receiving in the matter of public appointments. Recently the announcement of the appointment of C. M. Hamilton, a well-known member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to the C.N.R. board was made, and a few days ago the appointment of another grain grower, in the person of Mrs. Irene Parlbay, was also announced in the Alberta papers.

Mrs. Parlbay, who was until very recently president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, has been appointed to the Alberta Board of Agricultural Education; the personnel of the same being as follows: Dr. H. M. Torey, chairman; D. W. Warner, Clover Bay; W. L. Carlyle, Dr. J. G. Rutherford and E. L. Richardson, Calgary; Irene Parlbay, Alix; J. H. McArthur, Milner-ton; and L. Hutchinson, Duhamel.

The function of the board is to set the curriculum for the three provincial schools of agriculture, and in general to stand in relation to these schools that the senate stands in relation to the university.

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Gladden your Home with Music—

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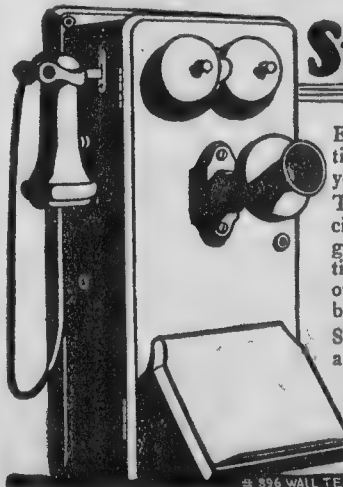
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Manitoba Grain Growers

Knowing Our Organization

HERE is one piece of work which is urgently necessary, and yet so easy that every branch association in the province can at any meeting do it for itself. That work is a review of the Farmers' Movement as to its form. Scores of grain growers, and some secretaries, do not have any clear conception of the way in which we are organized, and of the relationships of the various branches of our work. The review could be taken up in a round table conference of the members in an informal discussion or in an address, by some capable member, to be followed by such a conference.

The basis of such review might be our own constitution, as revised at the last annual convention. There the form of the association is presented in fairly clear fashion. It should make clear such facts as the following:—

1.—The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is a social and educational organization, not a business company. It is not incorporated and the constitution makes no provision for commercial transactions.

2.—We hold certain principles and aims which are stated in Section II, and any one who is in sympathy with these aims is eligible for membership.

3.—Under the provincial association there are subordinate district associations and local associations.

4.—The local association reports at the end of its year (November 30), both to the district and to the provincial association.

5.—There is a Women's Section of the provincial association, organized at the 1918 convention, and provision is made for organization of Women's Sections in the local associations.

6.—The Women's Section is a piece of special machinery created within the association in order that the women may give special attention to certain phases of activity in which they have special interest. The Women's Section is composed of women members of a local association. In the local association they have the same rights and privileges as men, and are expected to attend the general meetings. It should be made clear and kept clear, that there is no such thing as "A men's section and a women's section." There is a general association of men and women and in addition to that a women's section. Perhaps the best, clearest and completest characterization of the relationship is that the Women's Section is a special permanent committee of the association organized for special purposes.

Too strong emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for clear understanding in regard to this. The Women's Section strengthens and supports the general work. The women are interested in all the interests of the general association. In the special work of the section they have opportunity to formulate policies regarding special features of the work and by presenting these to the general association, locally as well as provincially, they secure the support and backing of the whole body for the work they want to do. And so the ideal of co-operation and of strength through unity is realized.

Associated Bodies

Then it is important to know our relationships with other bodies having similar or related objects. Provincial associations analogous to our own are the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of B.C., the United Farmers of Ontario, and the United Farmers of New Brunswick. The United Grain Growers Limited, is a business company, not our association, and was formed by the union a year ago of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., whose headquarters were at Winnipeg, with the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, are similar companies in their respective provinces. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is composed of representatives of the Farmers' Associations and the Farmers' Companies of these provinces. A statement of its objects,

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. WOOD

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

etc., is found on page 10 of our 1917 Year Book.

It is suggested that a talk over the whole movement, with some exposition of its varied phases would be a splendid exercise for every branch of our association, and would not only add to our knowledge of, but to our enthusiasm for the cause in which we are enlisted.

Winter Study

The following list of books for reference in working up the study topics are recommended to locals throughout the province. They may be obtained, post paid, at the prices quoted. Write direct to the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

It is hoped that every branch will avail itself of the opportunity to study these topics from month to month. Illustrative material will be published on the Manitoba page of The Guide, the last week of each month dealing with the topic for the ensuing month. The Central office will be glad to answer any inquiries or to assist in any way possible in promoting the success of these studies.

November, 1918

I.—War-time Changes of View.
For reference the following books, by H. G. Wells, all touch on War-time Changes: "Mr. Britling Sees it Through," \$1.00. "Italy, France and Britain at War," \$1.60. "What is Coming," \$1.60. "In the Fourth Year," \$1.35. "Joan and Peter," \$1.90. "Britain After Peace," by Villiers, \$2.60. "The Aims of Labor," by Arthur Henderson, 60c. and President Wilson's addresses will also help.

December, 1918

II.—Women in Citizenship.
For reference: "Woman and Labor," Olive Schreiner, \$1.50. "Business of Being a Woman," Ida Tarbell, \$1.35. "The Ways of Women," Ida Tarbell, \$1.35. "Subjection of Women," John S. Mill, 75c. "Woman Suffrage," M. G. Fawcett, 20c.

January, 1919

III.—Education for Citizenship.
For reference: "The Dawn of a New Patriotism," Hunt, \$1.40. "Neighborhood Entertainments," Rene B. Stern, \$1.10. "Farm Boys and Girls," McKeever, \$1.90. The Editorial pages of The Guide and recent annual reports and Year Books of the Association.

February, 1919

IV.—After-the-War Fiscal Policy: What Is It to Be and Why?
For reference: Pamphlet on the Farmers' Platform issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," Porritt (Special), 50c. "Tariff in our Times," Ida Tarbell, \$1.55. "Tariff and Trusts," Franklin Pierce, 75c. "Aims of Labor," Arthur Henderson, 60c. Current articles in The Guide and elsewhere.

March, 1919

V.—Farm Finance.
For reference: "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, \$2.00. Booklets on "Farm Loans and Rural Credit Societies," issued by the Provincial Government. Pamphlet on "Rural Banking Credits," by V. Brown (Central Office), free.

April, 1919

VI.—The Farmers' Movement in Western Canada.
For reference: "Deep Furrows," by Hopkins Moorhouse, \$1.60. "History of the Grain Growers," reprint from The Guide (from Central Office), 10c.

Board Meeting Postponed

The joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Association and the Board of the Provincial Women's Section which was to have been held on Friday last, has, after consultation with the provincial health authorities, been postponed to a date

to be chosen later. The steady increase of the epidemic of influenza up to date, justifies every reasonable means to prevent further spread of the disease. It is hoped that at no very distant date conditions may warrant the lifting of restrictions now imposed, and as soon as that is done arrangements will be made for the meeting.

Raising the Standard

The Grain Growers' movement has done something to raise the standard of citizenship. It has done something to educate and to stimulate and to inspire. More men and women today are thinking of civic duty and responsibility because of it.

Can we raise the standard yet higher? That is largely a question of local leadership. If we want a citizenship still more keenly alive to the possibilities, still more earnestly purposeful in advancing the general well-being, it will come because you—because some one—here and another there, sets the pace. It will come when you become, when you are what you want others to be. The day of the political boss, is, we trust, past. The day of the devoted community and democratic leader is here. It is up to you. It doesn't mean seeking place or position. It doesn't mean setting yourself up above your fellows. It does mean being the man and doing the work and effecting the results you would like to see others moving toward. Set your personal standard a few paces at least beyond the average present attainment and men will begin to accept that higher standard for themselves.

The Local Year End

When you read this it will be November. That is the last month in the year for the local Grain Growers' Association. The constitution provides that the wind-up of local business comes at the end of November. Local secretaries during this month will be busy rounding up everything in order to make their annual reports the best possible.

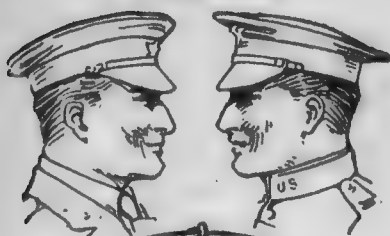
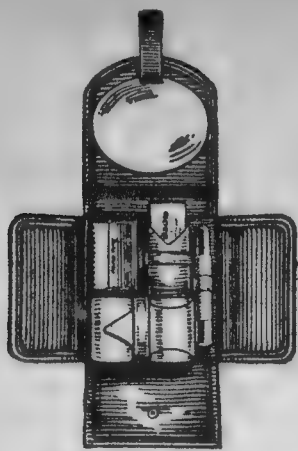
During the month, blank forms for those reports will be sent to every secretary. The expectation is that after November 30, and before the annual meeting (December 14), the directors will get together and in getting ready for the annual meeting will see that this report is filled in, signed and forwarded. It is a very simple matter but the neglect of it means trouble all around; the district organization doesn't know where you stand; the Central office cannot place you; no adequate statistics can be issued. If it is attended to everything runs smoothly.

Just a word regarding the financial items in the report. They are so arranged as to be a summary of all the finances of the local association so far as its general work is concerned. A glance at the items will show that they are comprehensive of all that may come in to and all that is paid out from the treasury. The totals on both sides should be equal. Properly filled in, they should furnish a good idea of the financial strength of the local.

The secretary of the provincial association earnestly solicits the loyal assistance of every board and of every secretary in getting the statistics of the association into such shape before December 20 that they will be a credit to the movement, and doubly valuable because accurate and complete.

Esprit de Corps

The dictionary, in a very prosaic and matter-of-fact way, defines "esprit de corps" as "a spirit of common devotedness, sympathy or support among the members of an association or a body; comradeship." It is that and something more, but no mere words can express what it is to the individual who has never experienced it. Esprit de corps is the unqualified pride of the youth in his baseball team. His imagination makes every member of that group a hero. It is the joy of the young man in his college or his class. It is the enthusiasm of the Freemason for his craft, of the tradesman for his union, of the soldier for his company and his battalion. It is comradeship and



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brotherhood and mutual loyalty and whole-hearted enthusiasm. Because of it the individual bears what he would not bear, dares what he would not dare, and perseveres where otherwise he would give up the struggle. Esprit de corps is high spirit and loyalty and chivalry and devotion. It is the contribution which the group makes to the full spiritual and moral enfranchisement of the individual.

Have we of the Grain Growers begun in any definite way to cultivate this noble spirit? Are we proud of the association? Do we regard it as the embodiment of the youthful and radical spirit of western citizenship that has already done much to redeem our populace from the stagnation of economic enslavement and that has before it a future of glorious and unparalleled promise? Have we conformed its principles till they have become a social and economic creed, a community ideal that calls us with unescapable imperative and to whose call we rejoice to respond. Have we reviewed its history till we are thrilled with admiration of the sheer courage, and manly independence and broad-minded principle which animated the founders of the great movement? Do we embrace every opportunity of commending and extolling the principles and the program of the movement? Do we make it a thing which appeals to the human sense of justice and of worth and of honor and of chivalry? Are we winning the noblest of our young men and the most gifted of our young women by the esprit de corps which thrills us whenever we speak of the Farmers' Movement? If it is not all that we would desire, are we loyally devoting ourselves to making it more worthy and effective? Are we in all honorable ways endeavoring to make the name "Grain Grower" stand for the very best type of citizenship and the most potent and practical public service? Are we giving esprit de corps that place in the movement which it ought to have?

A Live Branch

One of our local secretaries announces that in their local association the plan is to be adopted of having the members pay their fees at the annual meeting and thus largely avoid dunning and dilatory collecting through the year. This undoubtedly is the ideal way. Starting out this way the officers are not handicapped by wondering how the membership is coming along. They know that all the regular members are paid up and thus can devote all their attention to extension and enlistment of new members. It puts the provincial association also in the best form for work. The year's funds are on hand early, and the Board knows to what extent it can launch out in the work. Again it obviates the mixing of the current year's payments with payments on account of the past year. It is a plan to be commended. Finance in advance. It is when sure of your finance that you can really advance.

A Job for "Live Wires"

Every branch association that is not actually defunct has some time something worth telling to some one else. "Something attempted, something done." Some local abuse corrected. Some local convenience or improvement inaugurated. A good co-operative shipment. A set of weigh scales put in. A bit of co-operation with a neighboring organization. A lift given to some worthy cause. A rousing debate. A good contribution for relief work.

Whenever this something happens the live wire should be on hand with his keen brain and his observing eye and his ready expression and his facile pen, to put it in black and white for others. Often meetings are least important and actual achievements big or little are incomparably more valuable. Report everything that is really significant of life and progress. Tell it to the Manitoba page for the benefit of the places where nothing ever happens. If anything has happened in your branch during the last six months that was really good and it is still unrecorded send it to us today. If you are a live wire—if you have a live wire, get him going today.

Hate breeds hate; force challenges force. Only love disarms. Only forgiveness kills an enemy and leaves a friend. —Rauschenbusch.

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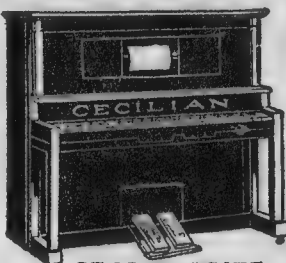
GRAND PRIZES

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Which of these World-Famous Proverbs fits this Picture?

The hypocrite's hopes shall perish.
Hasty climbers have sudden falls.
He that sows iniquity shall reap sorrow.
Peace begins where ambition ends.
Where villainy goes before, vengeance follows after.
Foxes come at last to the furrier.
Big heads have big aches.
Who takes up the sword shall perish by the sword.
Punishment follows close on the heels of crime.
To the wicked, misfortune comes triple.
Force can never destroy right.
The wicked shall not inherit the earth.
The punishment shall fit the crime.
Evil conduct is the root of misery.
Ill deeds heap on thy soul.



SECOND PRIZE

World-Famous Cecilian Player Piano, Value \$800.00



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Beautiful Brunswick Phonograph, Value \$241.00



FOURTH PRIZE

Lovely Shetland Pony, Value \$100.00



TWELVE proverbs prophesy the downfall of Germany in this Great War. Some of them were written centuries ago, others are of more recent origin, but they all point the same way—to the destruction of arrogance, tyranny, villainy, vice. We have represented these twelve proverbs by twelve pictures without the titles. \$2,500.00 in grand prizes can be won by those who can fit the correct proverb to each picture.

How to Enter this Great Contest

Only the first of this series of proverb pictures will be published in this paper. It is shown on the right, and a clue to it may be found in a list of the Hun Beating Proverbs opposite. Write out your answer to this proverb picture No. 1 on a sheet of paper with your name and address and mail it to us to-day. If it is correct we will write and tell you so, and you will receive by next mail

FREE Our fine 48-page book of Hun Beating Proverbs and the series of 12 Proverb Pictures completing the contest

The publishers of Canada's Greatest Monthly Magazine are conducting this great contest. Therefore contestants are assured of its absolute fairness and squareness. In order to give an equal chance to every competitor they have published a fine book of Hun Beating Proverbs, and all the proverbs represented by the series of twelve pictures have been chosen from this book. Answer proverb No. 1 correctly and this fine book will be mailed to you free. With it you will receive the complete series of twelve proverb pictures which complete the contest. Thus, there will be no waiting or delay. All the pictures will be presented to you at once and you can set to work to find the answers that can win you your share of these wonderful prizes.



PROVERB PICTURE No. 1

FIRST PRIZE

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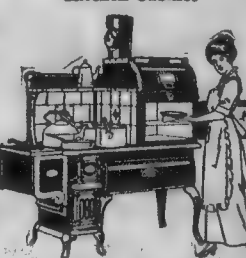
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Big 16-Page Illustrated Prize List Will Be Sent To You Free It Shows All The 75 Grand Prizes That Will Be Awarded



SIXTH PRIZE
Famous "Hoosier Beauty" Kitchen Cabinet



FIFTH PRIZE
Clare Bros. Famous High Oven Range, Value \$75.00

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OTHERS HAVE WON BIG PRIZES SO CAN YOU

Here are the names of only a few of the big prize winners in previous contests, to whom we gladly refer. More than \$150,000.00 in other grand prizes and awards have already been given:—Overland Touring Car, Lorne Hicks, Centralia, Ont.; Ford Touring Car, Roy C. McGrath, Ottawa, Ont.; Chevrolet Touring Car, J. H. Moir, RR4 Winnipeg, Man.; Ford Touring Car, W. E. Geddes, Kilmuir, Ont.; Ford Touring Car, S. E. Waddell, Ottawa, Ont.; Ford Touring Car, Hugh A. Ross, Smith's Falls, Ont.; \$450 Piano, Mrs. Florence Clark, Montreal; \$450 Piano, Mrs. Chas. Stafford, Calgary; \$500 Cash Prize, A. de Laitiere, St. Polycarpe, Que.

NOTE THIS AND SEND YOUR ENTRY IN TO-DAY. THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME Don't hesitate. Don't delay. Send your answer to Picture No. 1 to-day and get all the Proverb Pictures completing the contest, and the Hun Beating Proverb Book. You can win the auto or your share of the big prizes if you try. According to the rules, contestants may send as many as three answers to each picture. If they desire, so if you are in doubt as to the correct proverb to fit Picture No. 1, you may send two extra solutions. Send your answer to

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Sow fed a Mixture of Oats, Barley and Bran in Morning, and Whole Oats in Evening. Note size and uniformity of Litter.

Result of feeding Straight Barley. Note dead pigs in front of Sow and lack of uniformity in those living.

Wintering Pregnant Sows

Results of Experiments carried on at the University of Alberta to Determine Cause of Hairless Pigs

By A. A. Dowell, Professor of Animal Husbandry

LEADING swine authorities have estimated that 40 out of every 100 pigs farrowed in Western Canada are either still-born or die shortly after birth. Many of these pigs appear to be perfectly normal but lack sufficient vitality to withstand the difficulties of young pignood. By far the greatest mortality, however, is due to the appearance of the dreaded hairless pig. One man came to this office last spring with a statement something like this: "I bred 100 gilts last fall with the idea of raising my feeder pigs this year instead of buying them at the stockyards. The first 18 gilts have already farrowed and practically every litter has been hairless. What can I do to save the other 82 litters?" He had been feeding a ration consisting largely of shorts and the gilts were over fat. Was the difficulty due to the feed, to the gilts being too fat, or both? Another breeder states: "I am going out of the hog business this fall for the simple reason that pig losses at time of farrowing have ruined my profits for the last three years." A 40 per cent. loss is certainly a handicap in the production of any class of livestock at any time, but more particularly just now with the success of the greatest war in all history depending on an adequate food supply.

Experienced breeders agree that heavy losses follow years of early frosts where large quantities of frozen grain are fed to the pregnant sows. For this reason many have been firm in the belief that frozen wheat contains certain poisonous properties that make it unsuited to the brood sow ration. Other contend that the greatest difficulties follow long, severe

winters, where sows have a tendency to remain in their sleeping quarters rather than rustle for a living. This has led them to the conclusion that lack of exercise, insufficient water, too little fresh air and lack of sunlight are all important factors. Still others lay the blame to a too heavy feeding of barley, lack of protein, a scanty supply of mineral matter, sows becoming too fat and numerous other causes. Practically every hog raiser has had his own theory as to the actual causes of the losses, but when the ideas of these different men were brought together in an attempt to make their results of service to the beginner, it soon became evident that they differed so widely in their conclusions that the only safe method of procedure was elimination through careful experimentation. The Animal Husbandry Department of this institution believing that the question had a direct bearing on the campaign for greater pork production, has been devoting considerable time and experimental space to this work during the year just passed.

Many experiments require years of careful repetition before results are of any considerable value. Certain phases of this work are far from settled at this time, but it is felt that many of the results are definite and can be put to immediate use by the practical breeder. We are prepared to go on record as to the suitability of frozen wheat in a ration for pregnant sows; the effects of excessive barley feeding; and as to whether lack of exercise, too little fresh air, and a total absence of sunlight will or will not result in hairless pigs. In outlining this experiment no attempt was made to select feeds

that would make the most economical rations under existing conditions. It was deemed more important to begin at the bottom and determine whether feeds that are available on most prairie farms could be fed with safety to pregnant brood sows. Economical rations can be dealt with after the suitability of the different feeds is determined. However, all feed, both morning and evening, was carefully weighed, so that we have definite figures as to the cost of the different rations.

Objects of the Experiment

1. To determine the suitability of frozen wheat as a feed for pregnant sows.
2. Same for a ration consisting entirely of whole oats.
3. Same for a ration of straight barley, and barley supplemented with a protein rich feed.
4. Importance of sunlight, fresh air, and exercise.
5. Value of mineral matter in the ration.
6. Should brood sows be given constant access to water, or will good results follow eating snow.

Breeds Used

- 5 Berkshires—two two-year-old sows and three gilts.
- 19 Duroc-Jerseys—four two-year-old sows and 15 gilts.
- 12 Tamworths—two two-year-old sows and ten gilts.

All 36 sows were pure-bred; the aged sows having been purchased from leading Alberta breeders, while the gilts were raised on the University farm. In each case the aged sows were half sisters and as they were the dams of

Table Showing in Detail Results of Feeding Various Rations to Pregnant Sows

Lot Number	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Breed and age	Duroc G. Berk. G. S.—Sow 2 years	Duroc S. Berk. G. Tam. G.	Duroc S. Duroc G. Tam. G.	Duroc S. Duroc G. Tam. G.	Duroc G. Duroc G. Tam. G.	Duroc G. Duroc G. Tam. G.	Duroc G. Berk. G. Tam. G.	Duroc G. Berk. S. Tam. G.	Duroc G. Duroc G. Tam. G.	Duroc G. Duroc G. Tam. G.	Duroc G. Duroc G. Tam. G.	Duroc S. Berk. G. Tam. S.
Size of litter	8 3 6	14 12 0	11 7 9	11 10 8	9 10 9	12 12 6	6 11 9	8 13 8	7 9 9	7 9 6	6 9 8	8 11 10
Total pigs at birth	22	26	27	29	28	30	26	29	25	22	23	29
Number died	3	8	4	15	12	15	6	10	4	1	0	4
Total pigs raised	19	20	23	14	16	15	20	19	21	21	23	25
Percentage raised	86.36%	76.92%	85.18%	48.27%	57.14%	50.00%	76.92%	65.51%	84.00%	95.45%	100.00%	86.20%
Ave. birth weight of pigs	2.679 lbs.	2.288 lbs.	2.370 lbs.	2.086 lbs.	1.723 lbs.	1.792 lbs.	2.43 lbs.	2.15 lbs.	2.58 lbs.	2.50 lbs.	2.587 lbs.	2.62 lbs.
Condition of pigs	Excellent	Very good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Very good	Excellent	Excellent	Very good
Condition of sows	Excellent	Very good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Too fat	Fair	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Good
Ave. gain per sow 111 days	87.00 lbs.	66.00 lbs.	82.83 lbs.	81.66 lbs.	70.33 lbs.	58.66 lbs.	120.00 lbs.	76.33 lbs.	59.66 lbs.	87.33 lbs.	105.66 lbs.	96.33 lbs.
Feed consumed per 100 lbs. live weight	.971 lbs. Grain 2.63 lbs.	1.068 lbs.	1.461 lbs.	1.508 lbs.	1.788 lbs.	1.880 lbs.	1.097 lbs. 2.65 lbs.	1.468 lbs.	1.559 lbs.	1.866 lbs.	1.724 lbs.	.775 lbs. 2.181 lbs.

the gilts in question, all pigs of the same breed farrowed during this experiment carried similar blood lines.

Disposition of the Sows

Table I. shows the disposition of the sows and gilts in the various lots. In this discussion all the females will be referred to simply as sows; ages can be obtained from the table. The 36 sows were divided into 12 lots of three each, with one bacon sow and one of the lard type in each lot. In the five lots containing Berkshires, the bacon, medium thick and lard types were represented. This division was made so that results would be applicable to all breeds and types of swine.

Another point given consideration was whether early or late farrowing had anything to do with weak or hairless pigs. One sow in each lot was bred to farrow late in March or early April, another to farrow late in April or early May, and the last one to come in the latter part of May or early June.

To secure accurate data on the effect of the different feeds on the sows themselves—each sow was weighed on the date of service and re-weighed in 111 days or the day before she was expected to farrow. All gains in weights will refer to the gain made during this period of pregnancy.

Feeds

Frozen wheat—all frozen wheat used in this experiment was secured from a grain dealer at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, a district where hairless pigs have long been the bane of the swine breeder.

Oats and barley—grown on the university farm and of good quality.

Wheat bran—ordinary wheat bran secured through local grain dealers.

Tankage—meat meal tankage, commonly called tankage, a by-product of the packing plants, and containing 60 per cent. protein.

Garbage—collected from the university dining hall, thoroughly cooked from four to six hours before feeding; weights taken in the wet sloppy condition as fed.

Coal—in all lots except 5 and 6 fine coal was available at all times.

Water—provided each group except sows in Lot 8.

Salt—free access to common stock salt.

Sows in Lot 1 were fed and handled under what was considered ideal conditions and served as a check on the limited exercise Lot 7, the snow fed Lot 8, and the no-sunlight Lot 12. The morning meal fed at 8 a.m., consisted of a mixture of equal parts crushed oats, crushed barley and bran, with six per cent. meat meal tankage, fed at the rate of one pound per sow. Boiling water was poured over this mixture before being placed before the sows. At noon they were fed seven pounds per head of thoroughly cooked garbage; at 3.30, one and one-third pounds per head of whole oats were scattered on the ground to force exercise and water, fine coal and salt were available at all times. Sleeping quarters were kept clean and comfortable and placed a considerable distance from the feed trough to insure added exercise. These sows made an average gain of 87 pounds during pregnancy, were vigorous and thrifty and relished their feed at all times. They farrowed 22 strong pigs, weighing an average of 2.579 pounds at birth, and raised 19 or 86.36 per cent. During the entire pregnancy period these sows consumed an average of .971 pounds grain and 2.63 pounds garbage per cwt. per day. This system of feed and management insured good results.

In Lot 2 the object was to utilize such feeds as are commonly available on most farms, hence the meat meal tankage and garbage were omitted. The morning feed consisted of slightly over two pounds per head of a mixture of crushed oats five parts, crushed barley two parts and wheat bran three parts, scalded and fed in the form of slop. At 3.30 p.m., whole oats at the rate of one and two-thirds pounds per head per day were scattered on the ground to give ample exercise; water, coal and salt being available at all times. One sow in this lot proved to be not in pig, but the two remaining farrowed 12 and 14 pigs respectively. They made an average gain of 66 pounds and came through in good condition with the pigs weighing at birth an average of 2.288

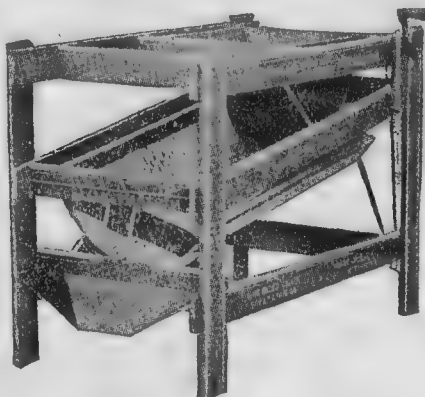
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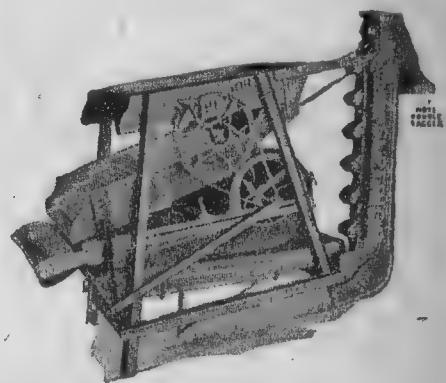
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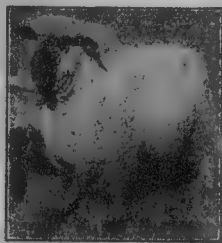
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The Grain Growers' Guide

pounds. Though the percentage of pigs raised fell to 76.92 per cent. it would be considered one of the most successful lots in the experiment when the number farrowed is considered: the two sows raising ten pigs each. The grain requirement of 1.068 pounds per cwt. per day shows that old sows require less feed in proportion to weight than gilts, though the average gain per sow was less. This ration proved quite economical and insures excellent results.

Barley

That barley should be properly supplemented by a protein rich feed was clearly shown by results obtained from Lots 3, 5 and 11. In the former two lots a ration of straight barley was fed, while in the latter, the barley was supplemented by ten per cent. meat meal tankage. In Lot 3 the barley was fed under the very best conditions possible—it was crushed and scalded for the morning feed, scattered on the ground whole in the afternoon to insure exercise, and the amount limited so that the sows were always kept a trifle

hungry. Lot 5 was due entirely to a lighter feeding of barley, or to the mineral matter provided in the form of coal, or to both, we cannot definitely state. Results obtained in lots fed frozen wheat, under identical conditions, seem to indicate that the heavy feeding is especially dangerous. It is evident that barley alone, even when fed under the very best of conditions, should be avoided as a ration for pregnant sows, but if properly supplemented with a protein rich feed, such as meat meal tankage, it can be fed not only safely but successfully.

Frozen Wheat

To answer definitely the question as to whether frozen wheat contained certain poisonous properties which made it responsible for the large number of hairless pigs following seasons of early frosts, three lots were devoted to this part of the work. Lot 4 was fed straight frozen wheat under the very best of conditions: crushed and fed as a warm slop in the morning, scattered whole on the ground for the evening



Upper Illustration—Sow Fed Barley plus Ten Per cent. Meat-meal Tankage.
Lower Illustration—Result of adding Ten Per Cent. Meat-meal Tankage to Frozen Wheat Ration.

Note thrifty condition of Sow and uniformity of litters in both cases.

hungry. They were given constant access to water, coal and salt. Lot 4 was allowed just about what they would clean up of straight, whole barley without preparation. Furthermore, coal was withheld from this group of sows. Lot 11 was fed under exactly the same conditions as Lot 3 with the exception that ten per cent. meat meal tankage was added. This tankage was fed with the barley slop in the morning and in the afternoon fed separately in a little warm water. Results are striking. Sows in Lot 3 made an average gain in 111 days of 82.83 pounds; in Lot 5, 70.33 pounds; and in Lot 11, the remarkably high gain of 105.66 pounds. A point worthy of note in this connection is that the gain in weight in Lot 3 was to a large extent due to fat rather than body growth, while the sows in the latter lot developed strong, rugged frames along with reasonable condition. These gains were made on an average daily grain consumption per 100 pounds live weight of 1.461 pounds in Lot 3, 1.788 pounds in Lot 5, and 1.723 pounds in Lot 11. Lot 3 farrowed 27 pigs, weighing at birth an average of 2.37 pounds and raised 23 or 85.18 per cent. These litters were uneven and a trifle undersized, showing that sufficient protein was lacking to properly develop strong, vigorous pigs. Lot 5 farrowed 28 pigs and raised but 16 or 57.14 per cent., average birth weight being 1.723 pounds. In this lot two pigs were born totally hairless, five with scanty covering, while others were decidedly lacking in vitality. The hairless condition of these pigs, low average birth weight, and unthrifty condition of the sows, gives every evidence that whole barley is unsuited to the proper nourishment of either the young growing sow or her unborn litter. The barley tankage Lot 11 farrowed 23 strong, vigorous pigs, weighing the high average of 2.587 pounds, and raised the entire number or 100 per cent. This proved to be the highest percentage of pigs raised of any lot in the experiment. These figures are all worth a little consideration. Whether the advantage of Lot 3 over

meal, and in addition, salt, coal and water were available at all times. The three sows in this lot made an average gain of 81.66 pounds, but their coat was harsh and wirey, showing that the feed was lacking in certain constituents for proper nourishment. Of the 29 pigs farrowed, but 14 were raised, or 48.27 per cent. Their average birth weight was 2.086 pounds. These pigs lacked vitality; one was practically hairless and several others were scantily clothed.

Lot 6 was fed whole frozen wheat, without preparation and without the addition of mineral matter in the form of coal. The amount fed was regulated entirely by the appetite of the sows; they were allowed just what they could clean up handily. These gilts made the lowest average gain of any in the experiment, with but 58.66 pounds to their credit. They lacked thrift throughout pregnancy and farrowed a large number of hairless pigs, one litter being entirely hairless. Of the 30 pigs farrowed, with the low average birth weight of 1.792 pounds but 15 were raised, or 50 per cent.

Lot 10 was fed frozen wheat under the same conditions as Lot 4, with the addition of ten per cent. meat meal tankage. These gilts made an average gain of 87.33 pounds and were sleek and thrifty at all times. Twenty-two pigs were farrowed, averaging 2.5 pounds at birth, and 21 or 95.45 per cent. were raised. All pigs were strong and active and gave every evidence of sufficient pre-natal nourishment.

The grain requirement per 100 pounds live weight throughout the experiment was 1.508 pounds for Lot 4, 1.880 pounds for Lot 6, and 1.866 pounds for Lot 10. With weak hairless pigs in both Lots 4 and 6 it seems that the difficulty is due more to a lack of proper constituents in the frozen wheat itself, than to the lack of added mineral matter in the form of coal. At any rate hairless pigs appeared in Lot 4 where the frozen wheat was fed under the best of conditions, the amount limited, and the sows given free access

to coal. Results proved conclusively that frozen wheat does not contain poisonous properties resulting in hairless pigs, but if fed as a single feed hairless pigs are to be expected as a result of the deficiency in protein. With the addition of a proper protein supplement, as meat meal tankage, frozen wheat can be fed with every assurance of excellent results.

Oats

Lot 9 was fed whole oats scattered on the ground for both morning and evening feeds and allowed free access to coal, salt and water. These gilts made a rather low average gain of 59.66 pounds and lacked somewhat the thrifty appearance of the frozen wheat, tankage, and barley tankage lots, but



Hairless Pig from Sow fed on a Ration of Straight Barley

the gain in weight was due to body growth rather than fat. The pigs came large and strong, weighing an average of 2.56 pounds at birth. Of the 25 farrowed, 21 were raised, or 84 per cent. In this case the grain consumed per hundred pounds live weight throughout the period was 1,559 pounds. No doubt more feed would have been consumed and larger gains made if the morning feed had been crushed, scalded and fed in a warm slop, for, as with all classes of animals, brood sows like variety. Oats prove to be a well-balanced feed for pregnant sows and should make up a large part of the ration in a country so well adapted to oat production.

Exercise

Many swine producers have attributed hairlessness in young pigs to insufficient exercise during pregnancy. It is common belief that the greatest losses follow long severe winters when the sows spend the greater part of their time in the straw pile, or under other protection. To secure data on this point three gilts were placed in a 6 ft. x 7 ft. frame house with the addition of a 4 ft. x 14 ft. runway. These sows were fed the same kind and practically the same amount of feed as check Lot 1, with the exception that the evening feed of oats was crushed and fed in the form of slop to prevent exercise. Several hog men visited the farm during the experiment and all predicted poor results from this lot, for the gilts took very little exercise and hence became excessively fat, leading all lots in average gains for the period with 120 pounds per head to their credit. In all, 26 pigs with an average birth weight of 2.43 pounds were farrowed in this lot, and 20 or 76.92 per cent. raised. All pigs came strong and were normal in every respect. It should be borne in mind that old sows that become excessively fat are sluggish and tend to crush a large number of their young, while gilts were used in this test and hence there were no losses from this source. Furthermore, sows confined in cramped quarters are often subject to unsanitary conditions. The importance of an abundance of exercise for young pigs in preventing thumps and the like is well known to all. It should be understood that this department does not recommend limited exercise for pregnant sows—far from it, we insist on plenty of outdoor work for all breeding stock. This experiment, however, leads us to the conclusion that lack of exercise is not the cause of hairlessness in new born pigs.

Forcing Sows to Eat Snow

Quite a number of farmers have followed the practice of forcing sows to eat snow in place of providing water during the winter months. Often times these men suffered heavy losses from hairlessness or weak pigs and

naturally credited their pig troubles to this method of watering. To secure information on this point three sows were placed in Lot 8 and fed the same ration as Lot 1 with the exception of the garbage, which had to be eliminated on account of the moisture content. All grains were fed dry. The last snow of any consequence disappeared on March 27 so that but one gilt farrowed under these conditions, her litter of eight pigs weighing but 12 pounds, or an average of 1.5 pounds each. One pig came dead, another died in a few hours and two others within the next two weeks so that she raised but four. These sows made low gains during the winter months, lacked thrift and were badly tucked up in the middle. The other two sows made fair gains during the balance of the spring so that the average gain for the period was 76.33 pounds, and the average birth weight of pigs for the lot was 2.155 pounds. Of the 29 pigs farrowed 19 were raised, or 65.51 per cent. Due to the fact that two of these sows farrowed some time after the last snow disappeared and water was provided, this part of the experiment will be given further attention during the coming winter. Such results as were obtained would indicate that hairlessness cannot be attributed to this practice but that far better results would follow free access to water.

Importance of Sunlight

To determine the influence of sunlight on the unborn litter, three sows were wintered in a large 30 ft. x 40 ft. shed, with seven inch walls. This shed was constructed with poplar poles and straws, the walls being two feet thick, tightly packed with straw, and the roof covered with the same material to a depth of 18 inches. The two doors facing the south were then made light proof, so that it was impossible to discern a single object inside the building. All sows were placed in the shed on December 17, 1917. The first farrowed March 21; the second, April 23, and the last one, May 20, 1918, so that the latter was kept under these conditions for a little over five months. With the exception of time of feeding they were fed just as in Lot 1. To insure sufficient exercise the morning feed was given at 8 a.m., then garbage at 11 a.m., water again at 1 p.m., and whole oats scattered in the bedding at 3.30. By this means the sows were on their feet a good share of the day so that the only difference from conditions as found in Lot 1, were the lack of sunlight and less fresh air due to the complete closing in of all walls. The only ventilation possible was through the straw covering over the roof. These sows made an average gain of 96.33 pounds during pregnancy, farrowed 29 pigs weighing an



Hairless Pigs, result of Feeding Straight Frozen Wheat.

average of 2.62 pounds, and raised 25 or 86.20 per cent. All pigs came strong and gave no evidence of the peculiar method of housing. It is again wished that swine breeders place the proper interpretation on this part of the experiment. A continued practice of this sort would soon lead to an outbreak of disease for such quarters soon become unsanitary. Furthermore every effort should be put forth to make every possible use of nature's greatest purifier—sunlight. These results show that weakness or hairlessness in pigs cannot be



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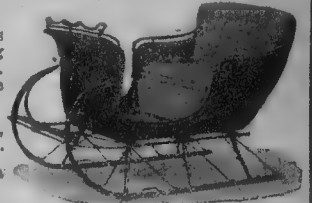
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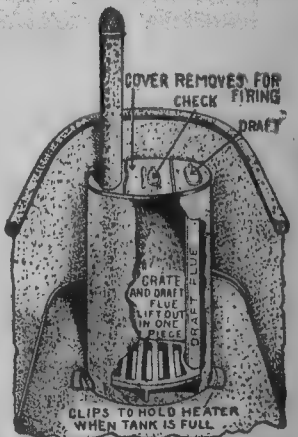
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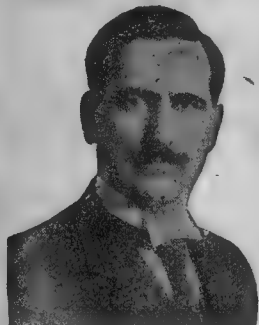
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The Grain Growers' Guide

rightly attributed to lack of sunlight during the period of pregnancy.

Successful Rations for Pregnant Sows
During this experiment the following

rations proved successful. Weights of sows and daily rations here shown were the average for the three sows in each lot during the entire pregnancy period:

I.—Gilts Weighing 265 Pounds	
When fed and mixture	Amount fed per Sow per day
A.M.—Crushed oats, 3 parts.....	1 lb. in form of slop.
Crushed barley, 3 parts.....	
Bran, 3 parts.....	
6 per cent. tankage.....	
Noon—Garbage or kitchen refuse.....	7 lb. thoroughly cooked.
P.M.—Whole oats.....	1-1.3 lb. scattered on ground.
Water, salt and coal at will.	
II.—Gilts Weighing 225 Pounds	
A.M.—Whole oats.....	1-2.3 lb. scattered on ground.
P.M.—Whole oats.....	1-2.3 lb. scattered on ground.
Water, salt and coal at will.	
Variety would be added to this ration by crushing the morning feed of oats and feeding in the form of slop.	
III.—Gilts Weighing 215 Pounds.	
A.M.—Ground frozen wheat.....	1.8 lb. fed as slop.
10 per cent. tankage.....	
P.M.—Tankage.....	1.7 lb. fed in warm water.
Frozen wheat, whole.....	1.66 lb. scattered on ground.
Water, salt and coal at will.	
IV.—Gilts Weighing 220 Pounds	
A.M.—Ground barley.....	1.8 lb. fed as a slop.
10 per cent. tankage.....	
P.M.—Tankage.....	1.7 lb. fed in warm water.
Whole barley.....	1.66 lb. fed whole on ground.
Water, salt and coal at will.	
V.—Sows Weighing 370 Pounds	
A.M.—Crushed oats, 5 parts.....	2 lb. fed in slop form.
Crushed barley, 2 parts.....	
Wheat bran, 3 parts.....	
P.M.—Whole oats.....	1-2.3 lb. scattered on ground.
Water, salt and coal at will.	

Conclusions

1. Frozen wheat as a single feed, even though fed under the best of conditions, resulted in weak, hairless pigs.

2. With ten per cent. meat meal tankage added to a straight frozen wheat ration, sows wintered in excellent condition and produced strong, vigorous litters.

3. Farrowing troubles have not been due to certain poisonous properties in frozen wheat, but to a deficiency of necessary food nutrients.

4. Barley alone should not be fed to pregnant sows. When fed under the very best of conditions sows had a tendency to lay on fat rather than body growth and their pigs were somewhat small and lacking in uniformity. Sows fed a heavy barley ration without additional mineral matter farrowed small, weak litters with some pigs totally hairless and others scantily clothed.

5. Barley plus ten per cent. meat meal tankage resulted in sows making excellent gains, farrowing strong vigorous pigs, and in this instance raising every pig farrowed.

6. Sows wintered on whole oats made rather low gains, but these gains took the form of growth rather than body fat. The litters came strong and uniform.

7. Lack of sunlight and limited exercise do not cause hairless pigs. Such conditions are undesirable for other reasons.

8. Results obtained in this experiment on the question of forcing sows to eat snow are not complete, but point to the fact that better results would follow liberal watering. Water with the chill removed is to be preferred.

9. If additional mineral matter is needed, it can be provided easily and cheaply by giving the sows access to fine coal. At any rate sows relish this addition to their regular grain ration.

10. Pigs appreciate variety as well as people, so make use of the kitchen refuse or garbage. If thoroughly cooked it can be fed safely to pregnant sows.

11. A greater number of weak or hairless pigs were farrowed in early, than in later litters. All pasturage was withheld from late farrowing sows so that feed conditions were identical to the other sows in the lot. The cause of this difference was not determined.

12. In this experiment protein was added to carbohydrate-rich rations by the use of 60 per cent. meat meal tankage. Where this feed is not available the necessary protein can be supplied by utilizing skim-milk, butter-milk or flax seed oil meal—all high in this important body requirement.

Pregnant sows must be well fed. In this experiment every sow that was properly fed farrowed a good average litter regardless of other conditions. For continued success in avoiding outbreaks of disease, however, the breeder must use as much intelligence in the care and management of the bred sows as in the selection of the ration.

The Clydesdale Horse

Continued from Page 9

Clydesdale breeder, will, we believe, not dispute the claims of this practical farmer of a century ago, that the Clydesdale excels in work "where strength, agility and docility are required." These three words "strength, agility and docility," depict in brief but striking fashion the three main characteristics of the Clydesdale. And this part of our topic might well close just here were it not desirable to show by a more detailed description just how this "strength and agility" is brought about.

Quality and Action

Clydesdale breeders lay great emphasis upon bone, quality and action, and rightly so. Without good bone, and quality in feet and legs the highest action cannot be secured. The feet should be large, round at the hoof heads and open, with a good heel; the pasterns long and sloping, the canons short, flat and broad, and the quarters well muscled. From the back of the tendon grows a fringe of fine, silky hair, which is indicative of quality. This hair should not be coarse, wiry or curly, but as a noted horseman once described it:

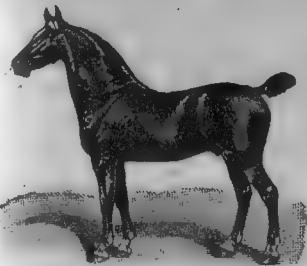
"a delicate fringe of hair down the back of the tendon." The body should be deep and wide. The shoulders should show obliqueness and the withers should be high, two characteristics that are favorable to the remarkable stride which the Clydesdale possesses. The chest of the Clydesdale is narrower than in other draft breeds. A wide chest means a rolling gait, which is very objectionable in the Clyde.

Excellent Action

The well-high perfect action of the Clydesdale is not excelled, nor even closely approached by any other of the draft breeds. To get this the legs must be carried squarely under him, they must follow each other in a straight line and the points of the hocks should be inclined inward and not outward. As a good English authority has put it: "A Clydesdale must stand with his hind legs in regulation military form—heels in and toes out." The good judge in a showing is always lenient with a horse that keeps his hocks well together. Some of the best show horses among Clydesdales have had action approaching that of the Hackney. In

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troubles and gets horse going sound.
It acts mildly but quickly and good re-
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be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with
each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle
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for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, En-
larged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins,
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ing, etc. Agents wanted. Write plainly.
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Ask him about them. If he
hasn't our literature, write to us for
information on these products.

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Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

length of stride the Clydesdale is
superior to all other draft breeds. He
also excels in straightness and snappi-
ness of movement and in the ability to
keep the hocks together. These quali-
ties produce a mechanical progression
which is a very desirable feature in a
useful draft horse.

Soundness

When it comes to soundness, the
Clydesdale is freely recognized as being
superior to any of the other draft
breeds. The proper set of feet and legs
and quality of bone to be found in the
Clydesdale make for soundness and
good wearing character. These, com-
bined with standard weight of body,
make for strength and durability as
well as action. The preferable color
markings are bay and brown, with
white star or blaze, and with all or some
of the legs white up to the knees and
hocks, although color markings may
count for very little, providing the
other qualities requisite are there.

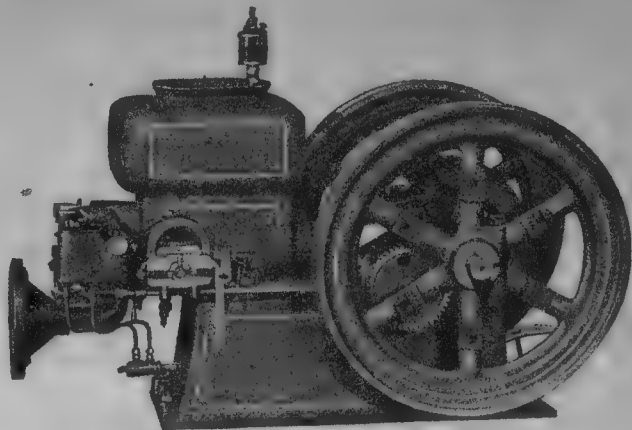
As to the "docility" mentioned by
the old Scottish farmer many years ago,
the Clydesdale today is not found want-
ing. He has a disposition second to
none. He has that alert, ever-ready
temperament that makes him a valuable
horse on the farm or elsewhere, where
quick work is often necessary. As one
writer puts it "Although full of vim,
no other breed of draft horses possesses
such a kind disposition. In fact Clydes-
dales are irreproachable in this re-
spect."

The above, as nearly as we can figure
out, are the characteristics of the
Clydesdale horse as we have it today.
Compare them with the description
given by the breeder of over one hun-
dred years ago, already quoted:
"strength, agility and docility," repre-
sent the Clydesdale of today as they
did a century ago. The ideals in the
minds of the breeders in those days
were the same as we have today. Dur-
ing all the intervening years breeders
in Scotland have been adhering to those
ideals and improving upon them with
the result that a type of draft horse
has been produced that has undergone
no change for a century or more, except-
ing in the improvement of its quality
and an increase in the beauty of its
conformation. This cannot be said of
other draft breeds. Most of them have
undergone several marked changes with-
in the past 50 years which make their
breed type not so certain as that of
the Clydesdale. In this country the
real test of the superiority of any draft
breed rests with the ability of that par-
ticular breed to sire geldings of a high-
class when mated with common mares.
In this respect the Clydesdale stands
clearly at the top.

Meets Market Conditions

This power to beget geldings of a
high class when mated with the mares
of the country, is the quality that
should make the Clydesdale the most
valuable breed of draft horses, for the
Canadian farmer. The object of all
horse breeding should be to produce the
animal that brings the most money in
the open market. The horse that tops
the market today in this or any other
country and will continue to do so for
many years to come, is the draft gelding
weighing 1,700 pounds and over; with
quality of feet and legs, indicating
quick, even action and good wearing
character. This type the Clydesdale
of today will produce as no other breed
can. It is the type, the men in our
cities and towns are looking for, and
for which they will pay \$300 and \$400
each, and over if they get what they
want. The world is shorter of this kind
than ever before in its history, and it
will take some years to catch up.

In Scotland today Clydesdale geldings
are selling at world's record prices.
The ordinary run sell at from \$500 to
\$1,000 each as to quality and weight.
There is on record the sale of a Clydes-
dale gelding, a couple of months ago,
in the old land, at the record price of
\$1,300. These figures give some indi-
cation of the possibilities before the
farmers of Canada if they pin their
faith to the Clydesdale, and produce
the type that command the highest
prices in the world's markets. When
peace comes and shipping conditions get
back to normal, there is bound to come
a demand from across the water for
draft horses of the size and quality
described. The world's horse supply has
been reduced by many thousands be-
cause of the war, and it will take some
years to make up the shortage.



Engine Reliability

THE best test of any engine is the actual
work it does *continuously*. It's the day-in
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Built to burn Kerosene, the three-horse size has suf-
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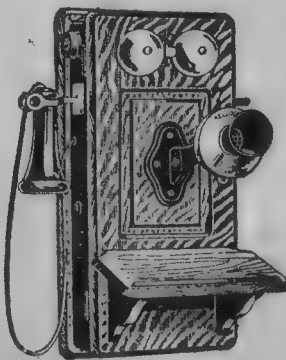
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good while grass grows and water runs. **BUY VICTORY BONDS.**

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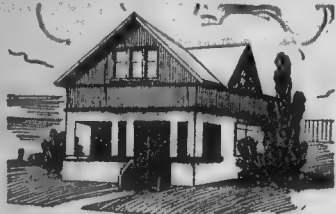
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REMEMBER:—We furnish House
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it a pleasure to serve you.



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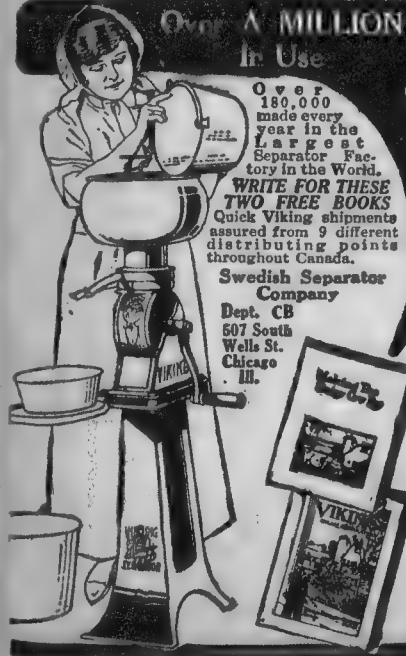
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633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

Make Every Cow Net you \$20 More

It can be done with a
Viking! Because it is the
closest-skimming device ever
created. Guaranteed to skim
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equal rating, too. Easiest operated.
Easiest cleaned. Guaranteed for a Life-
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VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR

Over A MILLION
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Over
180,000
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year in the
largest
Separator Fac-
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**WRITE FOR THESE
TWO FREE BOOKS**
Quick Viking shipments
assured from 9 different
distributing points
throughout Canada.
**Swedish Separator
Company**
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Ill.

Dominion Illustration Stations

*Good Results being obtained on Demonstrating
Improved Farming Methods*

THE old adage "seeing is believ-
ing," carries more weight today
than it did when the phrase was
coined. Much may be said of the
value of good seed, a suitable
crop rotation, proper cultural methods,
and the many other practices that are
related with increased crop yields, or
publications may be written by the
volume on such subjects, but in the
end they frequently fail to get action.
On the other hand, when such methods
are actually worked out and proven to
be of value under local conditions of
climate, soil and other factors that in-
fluence crop production and the results
are manifest, then it requires no
talking or writing to drive these facts
home.

With this idea in mind the Dominion
Department of Agriculture, through the
system of Experimental Farms, estab-
lished what is called the Division of
Illustration Stations. Starting in
Western Canada four years ago, there
are now 31 of these stations located in
different parts of Saskatchewan and
Alberta in addition to several in the
province of Quebec. John Fixter, who
has supervision of the work, was a
visitor at The Guide office a short time
ago, and I took advantage of his visit
to obtain some information relating to
this work.

The department undertakes to carry
on special cultural methods and to grow
crops in rotation on privately-owned
farms. The seed which is the best
that can be procured, is supplied free,
and information and advice as to the
best methods of planting, cultivating
and growing these crops is given.
"Our aim," said Mr. Fixter, "is to
get better seed into the district and to
introduce grasses that are suitable."

In selecting the farms to be used for
demonstration purposes, the idea is to
choose some farmer whose land is
located along a public road, reasonably
close to a town, a man absolutely reli-
able and who takes a keen interest in
better farming methods. It is only by
keeping these factors in mind that the
desirable results can be obtained. From
40 to 60 acres is the area arranged for.
The owner agrees to release the land
for a three-year term, to be worked
under the direction of a supervisor.
Five dollars an acre rent is allowed.
The seed is supplied free and the pro-
duct of the land to remain the property
of the owner on the understanding that
all surplus grain must be sold for seed
at a reasonable price to farmers in the
district.

Different systems of crop rotation

are now established in Southern Alberta
and Saskatchewan, a three and four-
year rotation is followed. The three-year
rotation adopted is one year summer-
fallow followed by two years of wheat,
and another very similar—first year
summerfallow and second and third
oats. The four-year rotation outlined
is first year summerfallow, second year
wheat, seeded to western rye grass and
left two years in hay. A word of ex-
planation regarding the rotations men-
tioned. The three-year rotation is
carried on to demonstrate whether or
not it is profitable to grow two crops
of either wheat or oats in succession
after summerfallow. Another point
kept in mind is to provide a sufficient
supply of clean seed for distribution,
and by growing two crops of either
wheat or oats after summerfallow,
there is not the same probability of
getting the grains mixed, and in addi-
tion a liberal amount of seed is obtained.
The four-year rotation has the advan-
tage of introducing a forage crop which
is an advantage when mixed farming is
practised. In discussing a crop rota-
tion for the drier sections in the south-
ern part of the provinces, Mr. Fixter
said if he were farming he would follow
a two-year rotation, i.e., summerfallow
every second year and a grain crop be-
tween.

In northern Saskatchewan and Al-
berta a five-year rotation is followed—
first year summerfallow, second year
wheat, third year oats, seeded to western
rye grass and cut for hay the fourth
and fifth year. The two years of west-
ern rye grass makes this rotation well
adapted for those districts where con-
siderable feed is required.

Good Results Already Secured

Mr. Fixter is enthusiastic in regard
to the value of these stations, more par-
ticularly as it effected the results
obtained from the use of good seed.
"During my recent visit," he said,
"I ran across numerous cases where
the seed obtained from our seed plots
was giving excellent results. At Fore-
most the crop this year was very light.
On some farms there was scarcely
enough to feed a chicken, and yet one
man there that had secured seed through
us will thrash 2,000 bushels wheat." At
Milk River and Maple Creek the
same was true. In another case one
farmer who had obtained seed from the
department two years ago had 2,000
bushels this year.

Alfalfa and Corn

Considerable work has also been done

The Grain Growers' Guide

in the growing of alfalfa and corn.
When the owner of the farm on which
these stations are located shows a
special interest in the work, an effort
is made to meet the interest by provid-
ing seed for growing corn and alfalfa.
Mr. Fixter is convinced that both these
crops can be grown successfully in
Alberta and Saskatchewan. For fodder
corn the variety recommended is North-
Western Dent, and for grain both the
Squaw and Quebec Yellow have proven
good. Mr. Fixter had this to say re-
garding corn:

"I am of the opinion that a corn
crop properly cultivated could be sub-
stituted in part at least for summer-
fallow. Our experiments so far would
go to show that wheat after a corn crop
will yield about two bushels per acre
less than after summerfallow, and this
slight decrease in yield is very much
more than made up for by the return
from the corn crop." Wheat following
corn has given an increase of ten bush-
els per acre as compared with wheat
sown on stubble land, he figures.

In a dry season alfalfa has given
better results than western rye grass,
but for best results it is claimed it
should be sown in rows to allow for
cultivation. Splendid results have been
secured by discing alfalfa thoroughly
immediately after the crop is harvested.
Mr. Fixter mentioned one case that
came under his notice a year ago last
spring. On one farm the stand was
apparently so badly winter killed that
the crop was not considered worth leav-
ing. The owner decided to disc the
land well and seed to oats. The follow-
ing summer the alfalfa had come along
so well that it was difficult to estimate
whether it was a crop of oats or alfalfa,
and an additional surprising feature
was that the alfalfa plants were loaded
with seed. Thorough discing of the
ground in the spring and the same
directly after each cutting will mean
much in maintaining a good stand is
the experience so far as Mr. Fixter's
observations go.

The old standby, western rye grass,
is worthy of a very prominent place
in western Canada as a fodder crop,
and from results obtained at the various
stations it would warrant extending the
area of this valuable grass. Mr. Fixter
reports a great demand for the seed
and part of this demand is the outcome
of encouragement of its growth on the
various plots.—J. P. Sackville.

A Dockage Question

Q.—I loaded a car of wheat at a local
elevator and consigned and sold it through
a grain company in Winnipeg. I have
storage tickets for 977½ bushels. The
agent made a deduction of one per cent.
for dirt, and now he tells me that they
took three per cent. off when the car was
unloaded. Do I have to stand the loss of
the two per cent?

A.—We judge from your letter that
you hold special binned storage tickets
for the grain in question, and if such



The Manitoba Exhibit at Kansas City where it Won Premier Honors as the Most Artistically-arranged Display at the Exposition.

is the case the elevator company is only legally entitled to take a half of one per cent. to cover invisible loss in handling unless the grain is tough, damp or wet, in which case they are entitled to one per cent. If the grain was stored in a special bin and shipped out for the account of the farmer, then it is quite in order for the elevator company to deduct from the weight of his tickets the dockage placed upon the grain by the Government Inspector. If the dockage is three per cent., as you mention, the terminal elevator company will make a return for two per cent. of the dockage, which will be settled for at the prevailing price for screenings.

If, however, the elevator agent took this grain in and issued graded storage tickets, that is, a storage ticket showing a certain grade and dockage, then the farmer is not at all concerned with the Government dockage that may be placed on the grain. We think in all probability, however, that you have reference to special bin tickets, and that you are simply in error in believing that the one per cent. was for screenings instead of being for invisible loss, which, as we have mentioned above should not be more than one half of one per cent. if the grain is in good condition.

Seed Laboratory at Winnipeg

For the convenience of the farmers and seedsmen of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture has opened a seed laboratory and seed control station in Winnipeg.

The shortage of seed grain to frost injury and other unfavorable conditions in many localities makes it imperative that every lot of grain that may make seed be tested and sufficient of the best set aside for seeding next spring.

The Winnipeg Laboratory will test grain and other kinds of seed for purity and vitality for seedsmen, grain dealers and farmers who have seed for sale. Twenty-five samples will be tested free for any one firm or individual each year. Tests on samples in excess of this number will be charged for at the rate of 25 cents per test. Accounts are rendered at the end of the seed-testing season.

When a vitality test only is required a small handful of at least 1,000 kernels is sufficient. For a thorough seed test, including examination for weeds seeds and other impurities, a one pound sample is required.

Method of Securing Sample

The information given by the laboratory in regard to the weed seed content or vitality of any lot of seed can be correct only for the sample received by the laboratory. Whether the information is correct also for the whole lot of grain from which the sample was drawn depends entirely on whether the sample was taken in such a way that it represents the average quality of the entire lot. The results of tests made on samples drawn so as not to represent accurately the seed whose quality is to be determined are not only worthless but misleading.

To secure a representative sample of a lot of grain whose value as seed is to be determined, take small portions from several different parts of the bulk and mix them to make the sample sent for test. If a large lot is made up of grain of several different qualities it is advisable to send samples representing each different quality of grain.

Mail samples in strong paper envelopes or cotton bags. Samples sent loose in ordinary envelopes, cardboard boxes or glass bottles are liable to be lost through being broken open in the mails. A good way of sending several samples is to enclose each in a small cotton bag and pack all the samples tightly into a cardboard box. When several samples are sent under one cover enclose with each a card or piece of paper marked with some letter, number or other designation mark by which the reports on the different samples may be distinguished. When sending samples in separate cotton bags, enclose a slip of paper bearing the sender's name and address in each sample, as tags and papers attached to the outside sometimes become torn or mutilated so that the address of the sender cannot be made out.

Send samples early in season. It re-

Continued on Page 30

Cleveland Tractor



Machinery Must Replace Muscle

Man-power is at a premium on our farms.

War has taken several million men into the service.

And in spite of these conditions, which are steadily growing worse, there must be more crops produced than ever before.

Machinery must replace muscle.

Thousands of Cleveland Tractors are successfully meeting the labor shortage and the demand for increased production.

The Cleveland Tractor, pulling two 14-inch bottoms in medium soil, plows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour—eight to ten acres a day. That is all you can expect from three good men with three good 3-horse teams.

The Cleveland travels on its own tracks, laying them down and picking them up again like the famous battle "tanks." It turns around in a twelve foot circle. It gives you 12 horsepower at the drawbar for pulling, and 20 horsepower at the pulley for stationary work. It has 600 square inches of tractor service continually on the ground and will go almost anywhere. It weighs less than 3,200 pounds.

But in spite of its power, the Cleveland Tractor is so small that it can easily go under and among small trees.

It will go through ditches, gumbo, sand and gravel, over unused roads, plowed fields and stubble. It will not pack the soil, will not mire or flounder.

Rolin H. White, the famous automotive engineer, is the designer of the Cleveland Tractor. It is produced under his supervision.

He has used only the best materials. Gears are protected by dust-proof, dirt-proof cases.

The track is designed for long service. The sections are joined together with hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings.

You must replace muscle with machinery on your farm. The Cleveland Tractor offers the means of meeting the emergency.

Write us for detailed information and name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.



The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19105 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

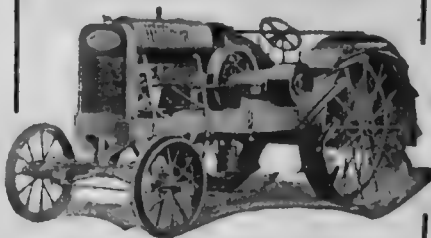


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The Dray Kerosene Shunt, an exclusive Hart-Parr feature, enables the tractor to develop more power than any other tractor its size. It is guaranteed to do as much or more work on kerosene as can be done on gasoline.

Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

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One pair outwears Two pairs of ordinary overalls

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Best ANTI-FRICTION BABBITS

ON THE MARKET

With 40 years' experience in manufacturing alloys for all classes of machinery, the HOYT METAL CO. has evolved two alloys which are unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use.

HOYT'S NICKEL GENUINE Babbitt is especially designed for heavy-duty gas tractors.

HOYT'S FROST KING Babbitt is especially designed for threshers, separators and stationary engines of all classes.

If your dealer does not carry these metals in stock, send your order direct to us. In order to insure prompt delivery, send postal money order.

NICKEL GENUINE BABBITT

Less than 25 pounds, per lb. \$1.25
30-Pound Box, per lb. 1.10
60-Pound Box, per lb. 1.00

FROST KING

Less than 25 Pounds, per lb. \$.45
30-Pound Box, per lb. .40
60-Pound Box, per lb. .35

Delivered to your nearest express or post office station.

HOYT METAL CO. EASTERN AVE. and LEWIS STREET TORONTO

FACTORIES: London, Eng., Toronto, New York and St. Louis.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

\$300,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923

15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest

Income Return 5½% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;

20% December 6th, 1918; 20% February 6th, 1919;

31.16% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:—

If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%.

If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, (\$90.48 per \$100.)

If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, (\$70.80 per \$100.)

If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, (\$51.04 per \$100.)

If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, (\$31.16 per \$100.)

Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000., and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., \$1,000., \$5,000., \$10,000., \$25,000., \$50,000., \$100,000., or any multiple of \$100,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918.

**Behind the Gun the Man • Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun**



The Bridge to the British Market

The Victory Loan is a bridge over which the farmers of Canada drive their hogs, their cattle, their grain and all their surplus crops to the profitable British market.

For, the money raised by the Victory Loan enables Canada to give credit to Great Britain. And only by means of that credit can Great Britain buy the products of Canada's farms.

Therefore, when you come forward at your country's call and loyally lend your money that Canada may continue her vigorous prosecution of the war, you are also benefitting

yourself and the whole farming community.

It is the duty of every earnest Canadian not only to invest heavily in Victory Bonds 1918, but to work among his neighbors to make the loan a success.

Before the subscription lists close, every man should realize the sterling character of the investment; the good interest return of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$; the undoubted security offered in the Bonds of this wealthy nation; and the vital importance to all classes of people, particularly to the farmers, of the Victory Loan 1918.

Buy

Victory Bonds

FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCESIR EDMUND WALKER,
C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. ManagerSIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V. C. BROWN,
Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAFETY FOR SAVINGS

Few people are sufficiently alive to the need of carefully selecting
a depository for their savings. This Bank
provides a safe place for you.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000
Total Assets \$100,000,000Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and
cattle purchases, given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of
Western Branches

Winnipeg

Teach the Children to Save

Habits are acquired early in life.
Children, who are taught the value of money
and the habit of saving, grow up into good
business men and capable women.The easiest way to teach children to save,
is to start a Savings Account for each child
(\$1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has
saved another dollar to make an additional
deposit, he or she will have a better appre-
ciation of just what a dollar stands for, and
how much work and self-denial it represents.THE MERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADAHead Office: Montreal Established 1864.
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta,
8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec
serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

"Meantime this Message
Comes—"

"Meantime this message comes from your
kinsmen who fight for you yonder in
France and Flanders: 'We have fought
and we have endured; we will fight and
endure to the end. As we do our part,
so we pray that you should do yours
until the dawn of abiding peace through
Victory!'" —Premier Borden.

Do YOUR Part
Buy Victory BondsNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Limited

Business and Finance

THE present Victory Bonds are is-
sued in \$50, \$100, and larger
denominations.

Every Victory Bond will bear
interest at 5½ per cent. per year,
payable May 1 and November 1, until
the bond matures, when the face value
of it will be paid in full out of the
Dominion treasury.

The Victory Bonds of this issue are in
two classes. One class will mature in
five years, the other class in 15 years.
Investors may choose which of these
maturities they prefer, as they may also
choose the denominations they prefer.

Payments for the new Victory Bonds
may be made as follows: 10 per cent.
on application, 20 per cent. on December
6, 20 per cent. on January 6, 20 per
cent. on February 6, 31.16 per cent. on
March 6. The extra 1.16 per cent. pay-
able in March represents the accrued
interest. A full half-year's interest
will be paid on May 1.

Bearer bonds (that is, payable to
bearer, like bank notes) will be de-
livered to investors who choose bearer
bonds, as soon as payment is made in
full. Registered bonds (that is, bonds
payable only to the owner, whose name
is registered at Ottawa, or to the
owner's order) will be delivered as soon
as they can be registered. All bonds
will be free from any tax imposed by
the Dominion government.

The lists were opened on October 28,
and will close November 16.

Canada's War Loans Thus Far

Canada's war loans to date are as fol-
lows:—

	Amt. Subscribed	No. of Subscribers
First	\$ 97,000,000	24,862
Second	97,000,000	34,528
Third	142,000,000	41,000
Fourth (1st Vic- tory)	401,000,000	820,035

The present Victory Loan will un-
doubtedly outdistance the preceding
loans in the number of subscribers, as,
of course, it will exceed them in volume.
It is a loan to the people for the people
and it will be the people who make it a
success. Buy Victory Bonds.

Britain's Spendings in Canada

The immense total of over \$90,000,-
000 worth of meat and dairy products
has been purchased in Canada by the
British authorities in the 12 months just
ended. All the commodities bought
were produced on Canadian farms and
the returns go to the farmer. A return
has just been supplied by the Canadian
section of the British Ministry of Food
to the chairman of the Canada Food
Board, covering the period from Octo-
ber 1, 1917, to September 28, 1918,
giving the following values of purchases
throughout the provisions section:—

	Value
Bacon and hams	\$40,023,518
Frozen beef	16,637,366
Lard	250,285
Preserved meat (military)	1,239,300
Preserved meat (civilian)	59,800
Total	\$58,210,269

The purchases by the Dairy Produce
Commission (a separate body) made in
the last summer season from May to
September 21, were as follows:—

	Value
Butter	\$ 912,794
Cheese	28,243,152
Condensed milk	2,778,663
Total	\$31,934,609

It is for the financing of these im-
mense war purchases made in Canada by
Great Britain, that the money raised by
the Victory Loan is, in part, needed.
It is not convenient at present for Great
Britain to pay cash; Canada attends to
that. Buy Victory Bonds.

Manitoba's Farm Loans System

The figures for the operations of the
Manitoba Rural Credit system for the
year 1918, are now available. They
show that the loans issued this year
amount to a total of \$201,934.90. The
loans were issued for the following pur-
poses:—

Putting in and harvesting crop	\$64,608.90
New breaking	53,190.00
Purchase of stock	36,218.00
Floating liabilities	19,860.00
Machinery	17,035.00
Implements	9,445.00
Threshing	1,580.00

The Rural Credit Societies of Mani-
toba through which this money has been
distributed are thus located:—

St. Andrew's	\$22,248
Roblin	47,406
Tenby	8,220
Arden	17,900
Glenella	9,850
Swan River	25,135
Minitonas	31,475
Lansdowne	16,495
Westbourne	10,785
Lawrence	12,420

In addition to the Rural Credit Soci-
eties whose names are in the foregoing
list, there are nine others which have
received their charters, but have not yet
begun active business.

How Production Has Been Helped

Through this method of loaning much
production has been possible that other-
wise could not have been accomplished.

Over 12,000 acres of new land has
been broken and several thousand acres
summerfallowed properly; while the
item for livestock represents the pur-
chase of swine, stockers and feeders
and also some pure-bred sires to improve
existing herds.

Mixed farming on a sound basis is
within reach of those who adopt this
method of financing.

Advantages of Such a System

By means of the Rural Credit Soci-
eties farmers are put immediately into
position to do what they could hardly
attempt inside several years working
on their own resources. Some other
purposes for which loans were made
are: To dig wells; to do fencing, to buy
twine, portable granaries, seed grain,
to pay pasture rental, and sometimes to
pay a loan to the bank where otherwise
the farmer might have to sacrifice stock
at an opportune time, or haul out
grain when he wishes to plow or do
other work in season.

Profits may be sacrificed when a man
has to meet a set date of payment and
finds it an unsuitable time to sell. The
Rural Credit Societies are in a position
to arrange for such contingencies.

Method of Operation

The method of operation of the Mani-
toba Rural Credit system has been set
forth more than once in The Guide. The
granting of loans is in the power of a
local board of directors, who are not
only able to judge the applicant's abili-
ty and standing properly but know how
to consider the matter from the borrow-
er's standpoint.

Often the assets of the farmer are
ample, but he cannot liquidate them
so the bank is not in a position to con-
sider these fixed assets as a basis for
time loans.

The Rural Credit Society has ample
security; in Arden Society, for instance,
there is \$17,900 loaned to farmers whose
total assets runs up to more than \$358,-
000; in Roblin, \$47,407 is loaned to farm-
ers whose total assets are \$650,000.
Yet these loans represent actual relief
to these farmers from conditions that
hampered their production.

Forming a Society

The plan of loaning is simple. A
society is formed which chooses local
directors, one of whom must be the
resident representative of the depart-
ment of agriculture. Each member
takes \$100 stock, the Provincial Gov-
ernment and the municipality together
take stock equal to the total taken by
the members. The proceeds of this
stock forms a guarantee fund as a
basis for the loans; the bank lends to
the society at six per cent., and the
society to the borrowers at seven per
cent., the one per cent. difference cover-
ing expenses. Every loan is considered
by the whole directorate and when pass-
ed may be taken as needed by the bor-
rower, not necessarily all at once, thus
interest is saved.

Business-like Methods Promoted

The applicant for a loan must give a
statement of his assets and liabilities—
this in itself is worth a good deal to

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869.

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up.....14,000,000
Reserve Funds.....15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-President and Managing Director, E. L. Pease.

General Manager, C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Central Western Branches, Robert Campbell.

LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

183 Branches Throughout the West.

Send a Bomb to Berlin

If you can't go yourself get into the War by buying

VICTORY BONDS

We will gladly enter and handle your subscription gratis.

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS

Established 1889

11 St. John Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Market Square, St. John, N.B.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Equitable Trust Company

Raw Land and Improved Farms For Sale on Easy Terms

or on crop payment plan if the purchaser has a complete outfit free of encumbrances.
FOR FULL INFORMATION ENQUIRE of the

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY

333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Phone Main 2090

SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED

Merchants' Casualty Co.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The most liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan.

H. O. POWELL, General Manager.

ONE FARMER MADE

PER
\$400 MONTH

Selling Insurance in his Spare Time—
SO CAN YOU!

Enquire: J. W. W. Stewart, Mgr. Dir.,
THE MONARCH LIFE ASSUR. CO.,
Head Office Winnipeg, Man.

many men when they actually find out "where they are at" financially, and it helps to develop community spirit; people who unite for this purpose will unite more easily for all other purposes, social as well as economic. Anyone interested need only write the Manitoba Rural Credits, Government Buildings, Winnipeg.

Among the many advantages of such systems of rural credits as the one in operation in Manitoba, not the least is that they promote more business-like ways of doing business, including the keeping of farm accounts.

The Choice of Victory Bonds

Last fall there was a choice of three Victory Bonds, one maturing in five, one in ten and one in 20 years. This year the choice is between two Victory Bonds, one running for five years and the other for 15 years.

The financial journals figure it out that the investors in the 20-year Victory Bonds last year made the best buy and may now congratulate themselves on the wisdom of their choice. A Montreal paper says: "They are holders of the longest term war bond of the country and one that was issued at the lowest price. If, as seems likely, the rate for money continues to drop, the opportunity to get such a long-term bond to yield 5.61 per cent. will never be repeated."

In like manner it is figured that the 15-year bond of the present Victory Loan is the preferable purchase. Says the Financial Post, of Toronto: "No investor who wants to take advantage of the present opportunity to get a fairly long-term bond at a price which may never be repeated, should overlook the desirability of this bond."

Both Money and Service Needed

Let every Canadian measure his responsibility towards the Victory Loan according to his ability to work for its success.

If you—in addition to laying aside every available dollar for the loan—can induce others to subscribe, then to you comes the call for service, as well as the call for money.

First see that every dollar you yourself can find, is put to real use in the cause of Freedom. Then, having invested to the limit of your capacity in this best of all possible investments, work to the limit of your ability, to influence others to do likewise—so that the call may be widely heard and fully answered.

The First United States Bond

In view of the magnitude of this year's Liberty Loan in the United States (Canada's Victory Loan this year is, relatively to the populations of the two countries, of like magnitude), a Boston paper remarks that it is a quaint and curious thing to remember that the United States set itself up in business by issuing a first Liberty Bond, as it might fairly enough be called, for the tidy but comparatively tiny sum of \$20,000. That was when Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, 129 years ago, and the youthful Uncle Sam was in such pressing need of cash that Hamilton went to the Bank of New York for a loan without waiting for the approval of Congress. The bank agreed to advance \$200,000 in installments; Hamilton sent to it the first bond issued by the United States Treasury; and Uncle Sam had \$20,000 in cash, all at one time.

A Time When Money Talks

When it comes to peace talk, money and men are the things which speak with the loudest voice. The fighting men of Canada at the front are carrying the banner of peace today over miles and miles of war-torn Europe, and will eventually carry it to the very gates of Berlin if that should be necessary in order to break down the Prussian will-to-war. The money of Canada has spoken well in the past, and is now given an opportunity to speak again. Let no one be afraid that it will not be heard in Berlin. Prussia has heard many things in the last three weeks which a year ago it could not believe it was ever going to hear at all. Buy Victory Bonds.



"Unto the least of these"

RIVET your eyes on this picture of a Belgian mother and child, until you feel the full horror of the situation! Thousands of these orphans, dying of starvation, might now be living in comfort and plenty, had their soldier fathers not flung themselves into the breach when the Hun invaded Belgium.

The fathers died to save us. Are we going to let the orphans starve?

Conditions are simply ghastly. The United States loans to the Belgian Government finance the general relief work, but this only provides a bowl of soup and two pieces of bread to each person per day.

What is that for a growing child?

The Slaughter of the Innocents is less terrible than what is now occurring in Belgium—practically a whole generation of the Belgian nation in the grip of Consumption, Rickets and other ills all directly due to insufficient nourishment.

The Canadian Bureau in Brussels will administer funds, and provide means for getting the ailing children into Holland and into orphanages where they can be saved from a hideous death.

Before you sit down to another meal, do SOMETHING for the Belgian children.

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

115

to your Local Committee, or to

Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.

A. GOUZEE, R. T. RILEY, Joint Treasurers, 290 Garry St.
WINNIPEG

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office, WINNIPEG "SECURITY UNASSAILABLE"

Representatives Wanted For This District—Farmers Preferred

Your Country Needs the Money

Victory Bonds—like our Guaranteed Investment Receipts—are absolutely safe. No investor has ever lost a Dollar on either of them—nor waited for his interest when due.

Buy the Bonds now. There will be plenty of money later to buy our Investment Receipts. Call or write for particulars.

Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Head Office: Corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto
Winnipeg London, Eng.

73



BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in ear lots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.

Wade & Jack, BOX 11, STOCKYARDS, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

LIVE POULTRY

We have never made a practice of quoting prices that we are unable to pay, and our many steady customers who have shipped to us for the past seven years know that we positively pay the prices as quoted. Our prices as offered below are really the highest market prices at the present time. Our thorough knowledge of the poultry situation assures us that shippers cannot get better prices. Our records show that a few of our customers have in the past been induced by slightly higher quotations to ship elsewhere, but the result was that their net proceeds were less than they would have received from us. In almost every case the next shipment was made to us.

PRICES

Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 24c	Ducks, per lb. 21c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c	Geese, per lb. 20c
Roosters, Old, per lb. 18c	Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 26c

All Prices for Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition. These prices are guaranteed till the 15th of November, inclusive, for all shipments which will be delivered in our warehouse at the above date. To obtain the above prices make your crates, if possible, and save time and charges by ordering them from us, but if you cannot make your own crates, mail us a card advising us how many you have and we will be pleased to forward you our own crates.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
WINNIPEG

Canada Food Board License No. 7-107

LIVE AND DEAD POULTRY WANTED

The weather is getting cold and it will pay many farmers to dress their poultry. Please get particulars how to dress them.

PRICES absolutely guaranteed for 15 days from date of issue:—

Old Hens, in No. 1 condition, lb. 20c-22c	Roosters, per lb. 18c
Hens, any size, any weight, lb. 18c-20c	Ducks, any size, per lb. 21c-22c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 26c-28c	Geese, per lb. 20c-22c
	Turkeys, per lb. 26c-28c

Dressed Poultry is worth three to four cents per pound above live weight prices. Old birds in good condition. We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE Nos. 7-325, 7-326.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO. 43 CHARLES STREET
WINNIPEG

The High Cost of Illness

Not infrequently the last illness is costly because of doctors' fees, and the period of incapacity from earning, with the result that the savings which may have been accumulated are either wholly used up, or are sadly depleted.

It is at this juncture—when it is needed most—that life insurance performs its highest service. It provides the necessary funds to pay all expenses. It leaves the dependent ones with a substantial balance with which to meet new conditions brought about by the loss of the breadwinner.

You cannot afford to delay placing that insurance upon your life, which under normal conditions was very uncertain, but during these days of war-strain and epidemic is doubly so.

The time to make application for your policy is NOW, and the Company whose motto is "First in Real Security to Policyholders" is the one worthy of your confidence. It is

THE NATIONAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

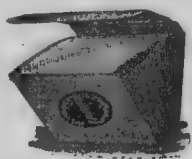
Head Office: NATIONAL LIFE CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

Invest \$1.25 Now—Save Hundreds of Dollars Later

Did You Ever? Lose your Tax Receipt and have to pay your taxes twice?
Lose money by losing your receipt for grain, produce or livestock?
Were You Ever? Criticized for not keeping proper records?
Inconvenienced by not being able to quickly find an important letter or document?

Do you not see The Saving of Time, Money and Worry by having a proper place to keep all valuable papers?

Saves
Time
and
Money



Saves
Disputes
and
Annoyances

THE FARMER'S LETTER FILE

This File is 11½ in. x 9½ in. and will hold 1,000 papers or letters. It opens like an accordion, contains pockets for each letter of the alphabet. Papers filed alphabetically can be found in an instant when wanted. With each file is supplied six sheets of manifolded carbon paper, and six manifolded pens made especially for taking carbon copies. The Price, Postpaid, is \$1.25. It will save its cost many times. Order from

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Book Department **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Sending Poultry to Market

Good Demand for Well-Finished Birds, Properly Killed and Packed—By J. E. Bergey

THE influx of market poultry to the city dealers will start very soon. In a few weeks time the market will be flooded with the surplus cockerels and immature, and in other ways undesirable pullets, gathered together from almost every farm in Manitoba and parts of the West. At the first sign of winter a raid is made on the trees, fences, implements, coops and out-houses for the unsuspecting birds which it is deemed unwise to keep over the winter. These will immediately be packed in all kinds of coops and sent to the larger markets, or sold to the local buyer for whatever price he feels inclined to pay. A very small percentage of them will be killed and dressed on the farm, before beginning their journey marketwards. Unless the present year be an exception a large majority of these birds will be marketed in a poor, unfinished condition. It is difficult to understand why a farmer who follows a good system of crop rotation, finishes his hogs and cattle well before shipping them, and in every way demonstrates that he is a sound business man, will send all his poultry to market in a thin, scrawny condition. The fact that grain is high-priced is no argument against finishing the birds. A very large number of these birds are bought by dealers, who feed them—with feed bought either directly or indirectly from the farmer—and still make a handsome profit from them. There is no demand for the thin, scrawny bird, except from these dealers who buy them to feed for another week or two. The birds should be fattened before marketing. It is just as important, and just as profitable to properly fatten chickens as it is to fatten hogs or cattle. It usually takes about six months and 25 pounds of grain to grow a five-pound bird. It takes another 15 to 20 days and five pounds of grain to fatten the bird. The extra labor and cost is well worth the price, for not only does it add extra weight to the bird, but makes every pound of the bird more valuable. The consumer as well as the producer gets more for his money.

How to Fatten

A bird, to grow well, should have plenty of free range, where it can get sufficient exercise. This will develop muscle and bone. A large part of the food will consist of insects, grass and grains that would otherwise be wasted. While this makes for rapid growth, it does not fatten the bird. To fatten well and economically, a bird should be closely confined. A small pen may be used, but a crate is preferable. The crate that is commonly used where only a few birds are fed, is six feet long, 18 inches high and 14 inches deep. This is made of slats running lengthwise, except those in front which are put on horizontal.



Crate Fattening at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

ly. The crate is divided into three sections, each section being large enough for four good-sized birds. This close confinement allows little room for exercise and also prevents any of the birds from fighting. The feed is given to them in a shallow trough attached to the front of the crate.

Feed

In order to fatten rapidly, concentrated feeds should be fed and all bulky rations avoided. The ration should be high in carbohydrates and fats, and low in fibre. The grains fed should be as finely ground as possible, and have the hulls sifted out. The

work of grinding the grain can be done more economically by the feeder than by the bird. The ground grain should be mixed with butter-milk or skim-milk, or if these are not available with water. The mixture should be of such a consistency that it will pour out of a pail and spread out into a trough. Butter-milk or skim-milk will give much better results than water as not only will they add food value to the ration but they also make it more palatable.

The grains to feed will depend on the price and also on what are available. Corn is an excellent feed but often difficult to get. Wheat is also good but at present high-priced, and needed for human food, so that none but feed-wheat should be used. Barley is high in the fattening constituents, but rather unpalatable. At present prices a certain percentage of mill-feeds can be used economically. The following ration will give good results, and is one of the best to use on the farm:—

Two parts oats
One part barley
One part feed wheat

By weight

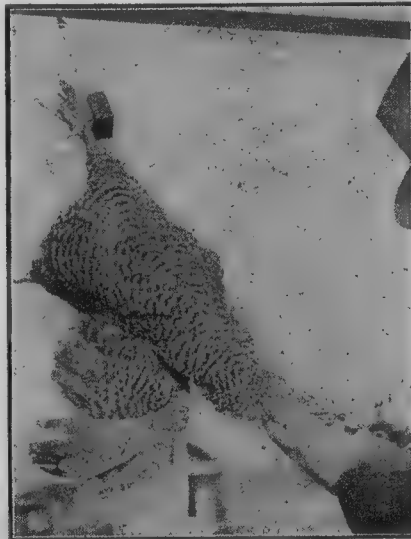
Where these feeds are scarce and feed has to be shipped into the district, No. 1 screenings may be used to advantage. Where they are used however, care should be taken to grind them extremely fine. As they are not very palatable it is wise to feed them in a mixture of two parts screenings, one part oats and one part wheat middlings.

The feed should be given twice a day only. The birds should not be fed for the first 24 hours they are confined. This will give them a good appetite. For the first few days feed should be given sparingly, not quite enough to

satisfy them. From about the third to the tenth day only as much as they will eat up clean in 15 minutes should be given. After the tenth day all should be given that they will eat up in half-an-hour. At no time however should feed be left in front of them for a longer period than this.

Starving

Birds should be starved 36 hours before killing. This will enable most of the food to pass through their body. Carcasses with food in them will not keep as well as those pro-



Illustrating the Proper Method of Killing.



Get More Egg Money

Keep your layers on the job. Get all the eggs you can while the birds are in their prime. After two years their best days are over.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

makes hens lay heavily, because it tones up the system and acts directly on the laying organs. Keeps fowls healthy.

At your dealer's in pkgs., also 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Write us for new book on care of Poultry. It's FREE.

Pratt Food Co.
of Canada, Ltd.,

3287 Carlaw Ave.,
Toronto. P-18

pratts

Live and Dressed Poultry WANTED

We are large buyers of Live and Dressed Poultry during November and December months. We supply crates free of express charges. Read our prices carefully.

Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 27c
3 lbs. and up, per lb. 22c to 25c
Old Hens, in No. 1 condition, 5 lbs. 22c
and up, per lb. 18c to 20c
Old Hens, any size, in good condition, per lb. 18c to 20c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 28c
Roosters, per lb. 18c
Geese, any size, in good condition, per lb. 20c to 22c
Ducks, any age, in good condition, lb. 22c
Eggs, per doz. 50c

The prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition and are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Have your Poultry killed in a proper way. Bleed, dry pluck, leave heads and feet on. Undrawn. Poultry dressed this way is worth Four Cents a pound more than the prices quoted above for live weight.

Special Notice.—Any farmer who wrote for crates last week and has not received them yet please wait a few more days. We are getting in a big supply of new crates and will shortly be in a position to make immediate delivery to all who have placed their order with us.

Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 PRITCHARD AVE., WINNIPEG
Canada Food Board License No. 7-397.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED 3000 BIRDS WEEKLY

We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Hens, 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 20c
Hens, any size up to 5 lbs., per lb. 17c
Old Roosters, any age, per lb. 17c
Ducks, per lb. 20c-21c
Chickens, from 8½ lbs. and over in No. 1 condition, per lb. 24c
Chickens, in good marketable condition, per lb. 22c
Turkeys, 7 lbs. and over, per lb. 25c-26c
Geese, per lb. 18c-20c

Prices Guaranteed for Ten Days.
Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.
Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry

We can handle all you have to sell. Ship Chickens, Hens and Roosters now. Hold Ducks, Geese and Turkeys for high December prices.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg on all shipments received until further notice.

Chickens, No. 1 grade, per lb. 20c
Hens, fat, per lb. 21c
Roosters, per lb. 16c

Crates supplied—Get your birds in early.
The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

perly starved before killing.

Killing

Most of the dealers prefer birds that are killed by sticking in the mouth, dry plucked, undrawn, with heads and feet left on the carcass. For this reason they will pay a larger price if the birds are delivered in this way. By killing through the mouth no cut whatever is made on the outside of the bird. The bacteria start to work first on any cuts or bruises in the skin. Dry plucking gives a better-looking bird, and also a bird that will keep in better condition when put into storage. The plucking is not difficult if the brain is properly pierced. As a large percentage of the birds go into cold storage for several months at least, it is important that they go there in the best condition possible. This is particularly to be desired at this time when all waste should be avoided.

Packing

While proper fattening, killing and dressing are very important, a little more attention should be paid to packing. The birds should first of all be clean, that is, have heads and feet washed before put into a packing case. Space will not permit to give detailed information on packing, and will refer the reader to Extension Bulletin No. 7, by Prof. Herner, which gives the matter in detail. The main thing to remember is to pack the birds tightly so they cannot bruise and at the same time in such a manner that they will not lose their shape.

Well-fattened, well-dressed birds need not go begging for a market. There is always a brisk demand for this class of birds. By paying more attention to this part of the poultry business



we will have more money for the producer, better prices, and at the same time a satisfied consumer who gets more value for his money.

Don't Force Molting

It is not advisable to force hens to molt early, says H. D. Kemster, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. In so doing the poultryman is "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." Forcing a hen to molt simply stops egg production now. It does not increase future egg production. Forcing the molt is all right for those who wish to exhibit hens at early shows; but as a means of increasing the number of eggs a hen lays, the practice should be discouraged, says Professor Kempster.

Patriotic Funds

November 1, 1918.

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$12,597.22
Silverwood Willing Workers, Deepdale, Man.	50.00
H. Hardwicke, Lloydminster, Sask.	16.50
H. Graham, Penhold, Alta.	15.00
John P. Lewis, Rush Lake, Sask.	5.00
A Helper, Somewhere in Manitoba	5.00
Total	\$12,688.72

Blue Cross Fund

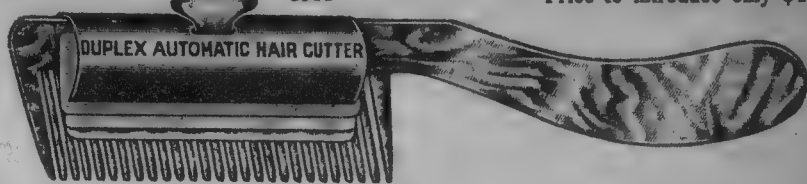
Previously acknowledged	\$ 211.07
Myrtle Olson, Idlesleigh, Alta.	.05
Lucia Huntington, Bluesky, Alta.	.10
Jennie Fraser, Elva, Man.	.15
Bessie M. Currie, Perdue, Sask.	.10
Lester and Henry McLeod, Luella, Sask.	.25
Wilfred Cotten, Waskada, Man.	.25
Total	\$211.97

Cut Your Own Hair Easier Than Shaving

PATENTED

1918

Price to introduce only \$1.00



THE DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER has four times the cutting power of any hair cutting machine ever placed on the market. It is four times the size and will do the work four times as well and four times as fast as any other machine.

You do not need any experience or practice to use the **DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER**. It comes to you ready for instant use, and five minutes after you receive it you can have your hair cut better than it was ever cut before.

The **DUPLEX** will cut as closely or trim as long as you wish it to. No clippers or scissors are needed with the **DUPLEX**; it finishes the work completely. It cuts the front hair long and the back hair short. Trims around the ears, etc. It is absolutely safe. A child of six can cut his own hair. The patent hand-made comb has a handle to fit the hand, and keeps the fingers free from the blades.

The cost of all raw materials used in the manufacture of the **DUPLEX** has increased nearly 100 per cent. Inside of a very short time you will have to pay \$2.00 for the **DUPLEX**. The price today is \$2.00, but while our present stock lasts we will accept this advertisement the same as \$1.00 Cash. Cut it out and send it with **ONLY \$1.00** and we will send you the **DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER**, ready for instant use, postage paid, registered mail to any address. Send today—tomorrow may be too late. **AGENTS WANTED.**

DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. 8, BARRIE, ONT.

The Vessot "Champion"

Cleans and Grinds
All Kinds of Grain



THE Vessot "Champion" cleans grain as well as grinds it. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks, and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain, but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

No matter what grain is being ground, flax, barley, corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, or any kind of feed stuff, it is thoroughly cleaned and ground, fine or coarse as desired.

Vessot grinding plates do such good work that we have found it best to protect our customers by placing our **S. V. trademark** on all our plates. Look for it when you buy.

A "Champion" grinder does its best work when run by steady power such as is furnished by a **Mogul Kerosene Engine**. A card or letter to the nearest branch house listed below will bring you full information about both these good machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N. B.

FISH STRAIGHT FROM THE SEA

Fresh frozen, cleaned and with heads off. Finest for the table. Small percentage of waste. At wholesale prices direct to the farmer.

White King Salmon, per lb.	18c	50, 75 and 100-pound boxes, containing Salmon, Black Cod, Soles, Alaska Black Cod, per lb.	11c
Gray and Ling Cod, per lb.	11c	Plaice and Flounders, per lb.	13c
Soles, Brills, Flounders and Plaice, very fine fish, per lb.	9c	Boxes 40 cents Extra.	

Fresh Caught Frozen Lake Superior Herring (whole); very scarce, so order early. 100-pound bags \$5.95

Orders will be filled in the order received. Money will be refunded when impossible to fill order. No substitution will be made. We cannot ship Herring until between December 1-20. Can ship all other kinds of fish described herein with the setting in of cold weather.

Smoked Alaska Cod, superior to Finnan Haddies. 20-pound box \$3.60 Order early; some varieties are very scarce. This is the best and cheapest fish on the market.

RUPERT FISH CO.

305 CARLTON STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.
Canada Food Board License No. 1-066.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Seed Laboratory at Winnipeg

Continued from Page 23

quires two weeks to make a proper germination test of oats. Sometimes the results of the first test are inconclusive and a retest is required to determine definitely the correct percentage of germinable seeds.

Address samples to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Winnipeg, Man. Postage must be prepaid.

Save All Good Oat Seed

Suitable oat seed will be very scarce next spring, and every farmer in Manitoba and elsewhere who has a bushel of it is advised against permitting it to be mixed with other grain and thus rendered unavailable for sowing. The Dominion Government is now busy purchasing oat seed, and it is realized that Manitoba, which has less good oat seed than usual, must not only supply its own requirements, but also provide a large surplus for Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Dominion Government is paying a premium for suitable shipments. To learn how to obtain advantage of this, write to the Dominion Government, Seed Purchasing Commission, Post office Building Regina.

Distribution of Seed Grain

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, free distribution of superior sorts of grain will be made by the Dominion Experimental Farms during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about five pounds), white oats (about four pounds), barley (about five pounds), and field peas (about five pounds). These will be sent out, free, by mail, from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cereal-ist, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early.—J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Returned Soldiers at the M.A.C.

Last summer about 100 returned soldiers entered the Manitoba Agricultural College for a four months' course in gas engineering, livestock, field crops, gardening, poultry and dairying. Those who had had no previous experience in farming were given practice at the barns harnessing and hitching four-horse teams and working them in the fields. At harvest time most of these men were placed on Manitoba farms. Some of them went out to the farms of ex-students of the college. On November 1, a new class of 100 returned men will enter the college for a similar course, and some of the previous class will return for advanced work.

Besides the special class, many other returned men have registered for the regular course. Last year two of these men did excellent work in the first year class; one, Private C. E. Winstone, of McConnell, Manitoba, took the lead among 83 men.

This year two scholarships of \$100 and \$50 are offered to War Veterans, and the students last winter purchased a \$1,000 Victory Bond which is in the hands of a board of trustees, and which will provide another scholarship for returned soldiers.

More than 300 students from the college are now on active service, and it is hoped that many will return soon to complete their studies. The other day an old student, who has lost a leg and been honorably discharged from the army, called at the college and registered for the present term. He brought with him his comrade-in-arms, whose wounds prevent him continuing his medical course. These men believe that agricultural education will more than make up for their handicaps.



Dreadnaught

TIRE CHAINS

Blinding storms, rain, snow, icy roads, sharp curves and—then come skidding accidents galore.

One such accident may cause loss of life or, at any rate, car damage that will cost considerably more than the price of tire chains.

Dreadnaught Tire Chains not only prevent all skidding accidents, but furnish the increased pull and grip necessary to ram through mud, snow, and slush.

They are well made, strong, durable and rust proof. Guaranteed to give more service at less cost than any other chain on the market. Get a set from your supplyman, and remember, "Dreadnaught" will make good—or we will. Write for price list and descriptive circular.

McKinnon Columbus Chain Limited

Manufacturers of Electric and Fire Welded Chains
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO



Freedom

Perfect ease of movement. Reinforced at points of strain

NORTHERN Shirts & Overalls

Made for Western Canada Farmers and grade as good as the wheat

No. 1 NORTHERN

THE NORTHERN SHIRT Co. Limited

WINNIPEG



Uphill Stock Farm Offers for Sale

Leicester Rams, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine; 3 Shorthorn Bulls, 12 to 18 months old; also young Cows with Calves at foot. All at popular prices.

JOHN STRACHAN

POPE, MAN. Phone, Hamiota 882.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams. Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Herd Bull, "Marshall of Glencarnock," by "Evereux of Glencarnock." I have for sale a number of good breeding females, all ages, bred to the above bull. A good opportunity for any one starting in pure-bred Angus. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farm two miles from town. A. E. NOAD, Olds, Alta.

Huge Flour Milling Profits

Immense Grists of Wealth Ground Out in War-time for Shareholders---By Geo. Hambleton

SOME five months ago the Department of Labor issued a report on the war-time profits of Canadian milling companies. That report told a story which aroused interest the Dominion wide.

It related how millions had been piled up in profits, despite war taxation. It showed how unprecedented amounts had gone to swell surplus profits accounts, how new contingent accounts had been opened up, how unparalleled provision had been made for depreciation.

But, considered as an analysis of war-time profits, the story was necessarily incomplete. The period it covered was of financial years considerably previous, in some cases, to the date on which the report was published. It is now possible, partially at any rate, to complete the record, to indicate how the huge profits shown in the report have grown still more huge, how the merry dance of millions continues apparently without end.

The Enormous Ogilvie Profits

Take, first, the case of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. The net profits of this company for the financial year ending August 31, 1914 (including one war month only), was \$450,000. In the third war year, after providing the tremendous sum of \$750,000 for war tax the net profits of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company grew to \$1,358,847.

Yet, astounding as was this increase, it has been more than eclipsed within the last twelve months, a period, by the way, untouched by the Labor Department's report. For, in the financial year, ending August 31, last, Ogilvie's net profit reached the amazing total of \$3,551,821, equal to a dividend of no less than 136 per cent. on its common stock.

The net profit for 1917-18, available for dividends, is shown by the company's balance sheet as \$1,955,414. But the balance sheet shows something further. It shows that the old contingent account of \$2,500,000 has been transferred to a new "rest" account and a new "special" contingent account, amounting to \$1,596,407 created out of the year's profits. Total net profits for the year 1917-18 therefore stand at:

Profits for the year after payment of bond interest and providing for war tax.....\$1,955,414
Special contingent account.....1,596,407

Total net profit for year \$3,551,821

According to W. A. Black, managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, this special contingent account of \$1,596,407 has been created to ensure "proper provision" to take care of a sudden change in value. "With flour and wheat from two to three times normal values," Mr. Black adds, "it is only natural that there should be some anxiety in the minds of our shareholders in this respect." In other words, this sum of \$1,596,407 was set aside to meet any possible post-war slump in wheat and flour prices.

Fat War Years for Flour Milling

Now, according to its own inventory statement, the company's total stocks on hand on August 31, last, were valued at \$1,462,916 or \$1,174,093 less than the stocks carried on August 31, 1917. Therefore, the company provides \$1,596,407 to meet a possible decline in value of stocks valued in all at \$1,462,916. In addition, it must not be forgotten that the company has the old contingent account of \$2,500,000, now termed a "rest" account.

This, coupled with the new contingent account, makes a total reserve for contingencies of \$4,096,407. War years of plenty to provide for leaner years of peace!

One further feature of this extra-

ordinary financial statement should be noted. The total invested capital of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company at the beginning of the last financial year was approximately \$7,200,000. A net profit of \$3,500,000 is equivalent to about 50 per cent. on such capital actually invested. How the company's net profits are growing will be realized when it is pointed out that for the year 1916-17, net profits on actually invested capital were 32 per cent.

And, by order-in-council, dated March 9, 1918, the government limited the profits of meat packing companies to 11 per cent. on actually invested capital!

All profits above that percentage go to the state. Had the order-in-council been made applicable to milling companies, the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company would have been liable to pay in war tax approximately another \$2,750,000.

Lake of the Woods Profits

Take again, the case of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. For the financial year ending August 31, last, the net profits of the company were \$753,000, after making provision for doubtful accounts, war taxes, bond interest and depreciation.

For the previous year, allowing the same charges, net profits were \$465,747 or an increase of 61 per cent. On common stock, a dividend was paid last year of eight per cent; this year, the dividend is 12 per cent. In 1913, the surplus profits account totalled \$853,135; at the end of August last, the surplus profits account stood at \$1,178,797, an increase of \$325,662.

Further, these figures do not show profit from the Keewatin Flour Mills, which are owned by the Lake of the Woods. In 1917, the profits from the Keewatin Flour Mills were \$218,000 and its surplus profits account was \$392,000. Keewatin profits for this year are probably correspondingly high.

St. Lawrence Flour Mills

Returns of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills are still more remarkable. Common stock of this company has been issued to the extent of \$1,200,000. Of this, \$150,000 was paid for in assets. The remainder, \$1,050,000, is apparently "water."

Up to the end of the financial year 1917, no dividends were paid on common. This year, \$102,000 has been distributed in dividends on common stock, equal to eight-and-a-half per cent. In 1917, rate of profit on actually invested capital was 16.2 per cent.

This year, it is 29.6 per cent. From a debit of \$61,000 in 1913, the surplus profits account now stands at a credit of \$251,154.

What Will the Government Do?

With such tremendous profits from food in wartime, the question is naturally asked: "What course will be taken by the government?"

In a semi-official way, it was hinted some time ago that milling was likely to be placed on the same footing as cold storage companies, and their profits limited to 11 per cent. on actually invested capital.

In a press statement, Lieut.-Col. LaBelle, managing director of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills, has declared that: "As I have told the government so often, millers are making far less than many other trades," a declaration which makes one wonder what millions other trades are casually picking up by the wayside, while broken men are returning home to inadequate pensions.

The situation is one which demands vigorous enquiry along the lines of recent investigations by the Federal Trade Commission of the United States into American packing companies; and, once the full truth is known, rigorous action without delay.



NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ON HARVEST LEAVE.

Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS.

It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT to Depot Battalions and who have thereafter received leave of absence from the Military Authorities.

Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 to 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or on expiration of exemption granted.

All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, MUST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

APPLES

Will you be able to eat them this year? Will you have, when you want it, a crisp and juicy apple? Will you have apples for cooking, apple sauce, baked apples, apple dump-lings and apple pies?

Because Apples do not grow on the prairies, United Grain Growers Limited go out every year into the apple market, find the district where crops have been the best, and buy for western farmers the finest fruit to be had. Again this year we are able to offer apples from

The Famous Yakima Valley in Washington

These are selected and wrapped in paper, and packed in boxes. If you bought U.G.G. Apples last year you want them again this year. If you didn't, you should not delay in making sure of getting them this year. Has your association arranged for a car? Get your name down on the list at once for your share. If your Association has not yet bought let the officers know that you want apples. Get your neighbors to say so too. The Secretary has prices on these apples—prices that mean a great saving to you.

Ask him what is being done to insure you a supply?

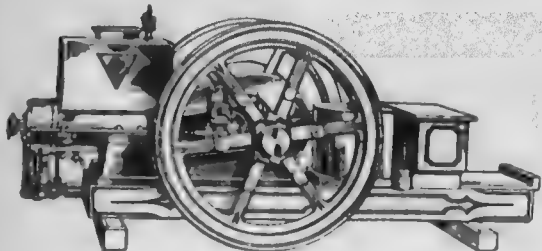


WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Invest to the limit of your power. Buy the one bond more that hurts; so that you, too, will feel that you are not without a right to wear the badge of courage and of sacrifice. BUY VICTORY BONDS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**"Machines must take
the place of men"**



Grind Feed
Saw Wood
Pump Water
Run Separator,
Churn or Wash-
ing Machine

Let the
"Alpha" Gas Engine
do your work

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Cannot Fix Coarse Grain Prices

*One Difficulty Would be to Find Buyer at Fixed Price—By
R. Magill, Chairman Board of Grain Supervisors*

SOME of the farmers have asked why prices cannot be fixed upon coarse grains as on wheat. Probably there are others who have not written on the matter who would like to know the answer. In the case of wheat there was no difficulty in finding a buyer for the exportable surplus produced in this country, and there was not a very great difficulty in securing a guarantee of the price fixed.

As regards coarse grains, the position is quite different. To begin with the authorities in the United States did not fix prices on coarse grains, and, it is, as a rule, desirable that grains on the two sides of the line should be handled, as far as possible, on a similar policy. But, in addition to this, Canada has an exportable surplus in each of the coarse grains, and we cannot find a buyer who will take our coarse grain surpluses at fixed prices, and who will guarantee these prices for the crop year.

Take for example oats. The price of oats has been running higher in Canada than in the United States. The Allied governments were able to secure most of their requirements in oats at United States prices. They did not need, therefore, to buy Canadian oats at the higher price, and they would not guarantee to take Canadian oats, of which there will be a surplus, at the higher price.

If on the other hand a price were fixed by our Board at the United States level, while the United States declines to fix a price, producers of oats in Canada would have ground for objecting.

Special consideration was given to the advisability of fixing a price on rye. It was intimated to the Board of Grain Supervisors, that Canada might be able to consume her whole crop of rye this year, owing to the policy of substitute flours adopted by the Canada Food Board. It was therefore considered that it might be advisable to prohibit the export of rye from Canada, and to fix a price on Canadian rye. The Board of Supervisors was quite willing to prohibit the export of rye, and to fix a price on it, provided the government, or the Canada Food Board, would take the rye as offered at the fixed price.

The quantity of rye Canadian mills can grind at any one time is not very large, and the difficulty was to find someone who would buy the rye when the farmers wanted to sell it, and hold it until the mills could grind it, the fixed price, remaining the same throughout the year. Only the government, or a body authorized by the government, and furnished with the requisite funds, can do this. While the matter was considered by the Canada Food Board, and referred to the government, no decision has been communicated to the Board of Grain Supervisors along this line.

It is not difficult to name a price, and it is not difficult to fix a price if there is no exportable surplus, but where there is an exportable surplus, naming or fixing a price, without providing a buyer for the surplus, who will guarantee to take it at the fixed price, would leave the producers worse off than before.

A Visitor Sadly Astray

*Strange Delusions and Misconceptions Recorded by "The Professor Abroad" from Toronto—By J. B. Reynolds, President of
Manitoba Agricultural College*

SOME observations by "The Professor Abroad," in the Canadian Courier, of October 26, on the "New Agricultural College," at Winnipeg, call for a brief comment:—

The parks are beautiful, and though past the middle of September, there were enough flowers in bloom to make, with the beautiful autumn foliage, a picture I shall not soon forget. Great open spaces well cared for, animals not cooped up in small enclosures, but as nearly as possible in natural surroundings, and a general policy of non-interference with nature except in the matter of good roads, speaks well for some far-seeing "City Father," who must have championed the cause of the people.

But of the other opportunity for wonder and admiration, let me say but little. It is not admiration that is evoked, but amazement that there should be in a province noted for its agricultural possibilities a group of buildings which reveal in every possible way, extravagance and the influence of the city as contrasted with that of the country. It beggars description, and I was not surprised to hear that few of its students "return to the land." The contrast could hardly be greater.

These, then, are two of the impressions upon the wandering professor in the days spent in Winnipeg. It was pleasant to see in the spacious and home-like Fort Garry Hotel, at the luncheon of the Canadian Club.

Illusions and Imaginations

"Abroad" is good. My father was in the habit of using that term when speaking of a certain mental state. "All abroad," in the language of the Cornishman, means the same as "non compos mentis" in the language of the Oxonian. The professor was very much abroad when he thought he was attending a meeting of the Canadian Club at the Fort Garry. He was abroad either when he visited the Agricultural College or when, in the spacious/home-likeness of the Fort Garry or the Macdonald, he tried to recall his impres-

sions of that visit. He is all abroad alike in his praise of the parks (1) at the College, in the simple credulity with which he accepts the hoary fallacy that agricultural college students do not go back to the land, and in his Philistine understanding of the spirit of the place.

Parks at the Manitoba Agricultural College! We only wish there were, but as there are not, we do not care to concede to the professor abroad even that opportunity to damn the institution with faint praise. There is a fringe of trees along the river, a few clumps of small shrubs about the grounds, a few scattered trees of indigenous growth, a nursery of several hundred young trees for transplanting, and, east of the College grounds a large bush of native trees known as a poplar bluff. The bluff, by the way, belongs to the University of Manitoba. But parks! And that by a Toronto professor!

And that venerable fiction indulged in by all those who are ill-disposed to agricultural colleges, the delusion that their students do not return to the farm! No one who has taken the slightest trouble to discover the facts could be guilty of repeating such an obvious untruth. One might say much to justify agricultural colleges even if a large proportion of their students did not follow farming. But the figures all point the other way.

The Wanderer Misread the Facts

Evidence that he is a "wandering professor" in more than the geographical sense is found in his misreading of the character of the place. It revealed to him "the influence of the city as contrasted with that of the country." Like the Philistine in Goethe's "Gedichte," he views the

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temple from the market without, and sees a picture dim and distorted. Let him but come within, and a majestic brightness touches the heart. The Philistine views the agricultural colleges only as means provided for teaching clod-hoppers how to plow and to sow, and how to be chamber-maids to prize Holsteins. Naturally from such a Philistine point of view the splendid equipment of the Manitoba Agricultural College must seem ridiculously incongruous. In the same issue of the *Courier* are set forth the aims of the western women for bettering country life:—

To make farm life more attractive, thereby keeping the young people on the farm.

To increase the efficiency of the home-keeper and raise the ideal of home-life and work.

To foster and develop local taste for music, literature and the finer things of life generally.

If these are the approved aims of the leading women living in the country places in the west, the agricultural colleges cannot be far astray when, in addition to the technical training in agriculture and home economics which they give to the young men and women from the country, they try to support these same approved aims. One should not expect the "professor abroad," the Philistine on the outside, to understand these aims, but those who have been within know and understand. What he saw with uncomprehending eyes, begging description, was the means, appointed by men more discerning than he, for teaching young people not only how to make a living on the farm, but also how to live in the country.

Youthful Co-operation

The other day the writer had his attention drawn to the following incident, which happened on a farm in Saskatchewan, which is a striking example of the unconscious co-operation of children, which could be copied with advantage by their elders.

Little Frankie Baker, aged six years, was out playing with his sisters, Hilda, aged five, and Annie, aged three, when the latter intimated that she would like a drink of water, whereupon the trio proceeded to the well (about a quarter of a mile from the house) to procure the desired beverage.

On taking the lid from the well top Hilda fell in and sank in five feet of water and when she rose to the surface she splashed around and found a place where the sand had forced a board of the crib inwards, thus making a ledge where she could hold on.

Frankie, with great presence of mind, grabbed the pail and rope near by and lowered it into the well, shouting to Hilda to climb in, which she did, and finding his strength did not permit him to pull his sister out he told his little three-year-old sister Annie to run and fetch Mother.

While Annie had gone to fetch Mother, Frankie succeeded in holding Hilda's head above water until the arrival of his alarmed mother, who pulled her up, and thus Frankie saved his sister's life, as about half-an-hour elapsed between the dispatching of the little tot and the arrival of the mother and there is no doubt that the girl in the well could not have held herself up for that length of time alone.

Frankie realized the danger of leaving his sister in the critical position she occupied and stayed with her, enlisting the co-operation of his little three-year-old sister as messenger, and the latter proved a loyal little partner in distress, while Hilda found strength and confidence in the help of her brother.

This is an actual occurrence and demonstrates the value of united action and may well teach a useful lesson to the grown-ups on the farms, if they will do likewise in their business and community lives to a larger extent.



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Britain's Plans for Reconstruction

Continued from Page 8

efficiency in their operation. As in the case of the iron and steel industry, and Allied trades in Canada, the war has been responsible for the emergence into a flourishing condition in England of many industrial, and commercial concerns, which were not doing particularly well, prior to 1914. And to go further, as the war has involved the complete cutting off of former sources of supply, and an elaborate system of government patronage, it would seem but natural that those interested in the iron and steel trade, the electrical, and chemical industries of England should continue to expect special treatment from the state after the war has been finished.

Demands for Protection

Accordingly, it is not surprising to find the special departmental committee of the British Board of Trade in giving evidence on the iron and steel industry before Lord Balfour, testifying as follows:—

"The majority of the departmental committee are of the opinion that the capital necessary for the re-organization and extension of the British iron and steel industry, will only be forthcoming if there is some security for a reasonable return upon it, and for this purpose they recommend (a) anti-dumping legislation; (b) the imposition of customs duties upon all imported iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; (c) for this latter purpose maximum, general and minimum rates of duty be imposed which shall be readily variable according to the changing demands of national policy; (d) that every endeavor should be made to co-ordinate the economic policy of the United Kingdom with that of the Dominions and Empire generally."

All this might have been written here in Canada by a special committee of the C.M.A. There is also a fine touch of Imperialistic arrogance in this recommendation from the iron and steel trades committee: "That alien interest should not be allowed to acquire iron ore deposits of the British Empire (the Wabana deposits in Newfoundland are of great magnitude and importance) and that an adequate survey of the natural resources of Great Britain and the British Empire generally should be undertaken."

This also, one finds the electrical trades urging. "The prohibition of the importation of enemy goods for a period of three years after the war except in certain cases, and the imposition of import duties sufficiently high to protect efficiently the electrical industry."

In the representations of the chemical trades it is also claimed that "development cannot be maintained after the war if German competition should again be unrestricted."

Fiscal Recommendations

The extent to which such recommendations influenced Balfour of Burleigh's committee in drawing its conclusions, may be estimated in the following propositions included in chapter 9 of its report, under the caption, "Fiscal Policy":

"(1) Some governmental action should be taken to promote and safeguard the development in the United

Kingdom of industries of a special or 'pivotal' character (i.e., industries on which other and larger branches of industrial production of substantial national importance are dependent), or which, whilst essential for munition purposes, are not of sufficient importance to ensure their development without such state assistance.

"(2) Some government assistance should be given to industries other than those mentioned above, which are important for the maintenance of the industrial position of the United Kingdom, where such assistance is proved to be necessary because of the inability of the industries to maintain or develop themselves by reason of undue foreign competition, inadequate supplies of raw materials, or any other causes.

"(3) A serious attempt should be made to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions, and colonies, and of India, for the readjustment and development of their economic relations within the United Kingdom.

"(4) An effort should also be made to develop trade between the British Empire and our Allies.

"(5) Subject to agreement with our Allies in the matter present enemy countries should not for a time at least, be allowed to carry on trade with the British Empire in the same unrestricted manner as before the war, or on terms equal to those accorded to Allies or neutrals."

In another place, dealing with evidence submitted on the problem of an adequate supply of raw materials for British industry, Lord Balfour's committee recommends the establishment of an Intelligence and Advisory Bureau, "securing the detailed and systematic collection, examination, and dissemination of information as to the needs and resources of the Empire in respect of minerals and metals, of economic and military importance." It is also urged that "the object to be kept in view, should be that the Empire may be capable in an emergency of being independent in respect of the supply of every essential commodity of any single foreign country or possible combination of foreign countries."

In the face of some of the foregoing recommendations favoring various measures of protection, it is interesting to note the statement of this committee concerning taxation. It says:—

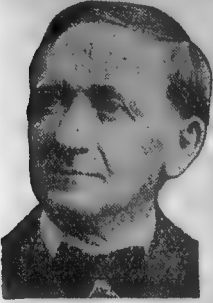
"The most important permanent instrument of taxation, both from the point of view of revenue, and as regards its effect upon production and the scale of personal expenditure will, however, continue to be the Income Tax." But notwithstanding this observation the tone and expressed purpose of the committee's proposals on the question of Fiscal Policy point (1) to a preferential arrangement within the British Empire with the hope of extending a measure of that preference to the present Allied countries; and (2) to a complete ostracism of the present Central Powers for a defined period after the war, as set forth at the Paris Conference. Needless to say, these aims are hardly in keeping with President Wilson's conception of international readjustments after the war, and this fact is likely to have considerable bearing upon the final results of any Allied conference upon that question.



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The Deeper Life

The New Reformation

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

MOST of the business transacted
in the General Conference of
the Methodist Church, which
met in Hamilton, during the
first two weeks of October, was
naturally of purely or chiefly denom-
inational interest. But
there were episodes which
were of far wider inter-
est and especially to such a
constituency as the read-
ers of The Grain Growers'
Guide. Two of these I
would single out as sig-
nificant of the trend of
religious thought in
Canada, and, it may be
said, in western Christen-
dom. These two epis-
odes were two of the
four most notable de-
bates that occurred dur-
ing the sixteen days of
the session.

The first of these
arose over an effort to
facilitate the trial of
college professors on
heresy charges. Between
eight and nine years ago
one of the sweetest-
spirited, most evangelical and most
evangelistic of Methodist ministers,
the Rev. George Jackson, formerly of
Edinburgh Mission, then of Sherbourne
Street Church, Toronto, and later, of
Victoria College, aroused a great stir
by some expressions which seemed to
some to be at variance with what they
held to be the orthodox view of the
scriptures. Among the extremists there
was a wish to bring him to trial. It
was found impossible to reach him,
however, since he was not a member
of any Canadian Conference. Only the
Regents of Victoria College could take
action, and they were not disposed to
do so. A considerable section of the
delegates to the General Conference
which met at Victoria, B.C., in August,
1910, were determined, consequently,
to amend the discipline in such a way
as to make it possible to bring any
theological professor to trial independ-
ently of the governing body of the
College. Another large section of the
Conference was strongly opposed to any
such changes. Eventually, as a com-
promise a procedure was adopted by
which a theological professor in any
of the Canadian Methodist colleges
could be tried for heresy. The pro-
cedure was rather elaborate and lengthy
and, it may be added, has never been
used in Professor Jackson's or any case.
Recently, however, a charge of heresy
was brought against a professor in one
of our eastern theological colleges, but
in the ordinary way in which such a
charge may be preferred against any
minister, and a trial according to the
ordinary procedure was held. On ap-
peal, however, the judgment was set
aside on the ground that the disciplinary
procedure in the case of a theological
professor had not been followed.

As an outgrowth of this a recommend-
ation was brought before the recent
Conference at Hamilton, to restrict the
lengthy and elaborate procedure to pro-
fessors who were not ministers of the
Methodist Church, and where they were,
to make it lawful to proceed against
them in the simple and direct method in
which a minister may be tried.

This recommendation, after a very
thoughtful debate was overwhelmingly
defeated. It was made clear beyond
any shadow of doubt that the Methodist
Church, as represented in that genuinely
representative body, was averse to
heresy-hunting, that it was determined
not to encourage or in any way facili-
tate such a spirit, that while theological
professors as well as ministers must be
under the control of the Church and re-
sponsible to the Church for their teach-
ing, it is absolutely essential to the
proper work of theological colleges in
training ministers and guiding the
thought of the Church that the profess-
ors should be protected from incompe-
tent and irresponsible criticism. In
short, to the complaint that the trial
of a theological professor had been
made a difficult and slow process the
Conference replied that it was entirely
proper that it should be so.

That debate showed that the Method-
ist Church has moved a long way in the
direction of that coming Christianity,
the only Christianity which our soldiers
will accept, the only Christianity which
the common people will accept, the only

Christianity which the
scientists and the schol-
ars will accept—the
Christianity which leaves
religious opinion free
and asks only uncon-
promising loyalty to the
Lord Jesus Christ.

The second episode
was still more significant.
It was the debate on that
section of the report of
the Committee on the
Church in relation to
War and Patriotism,
which dealt with the
Leadership of the Church
in the Era of Recon-
struction.

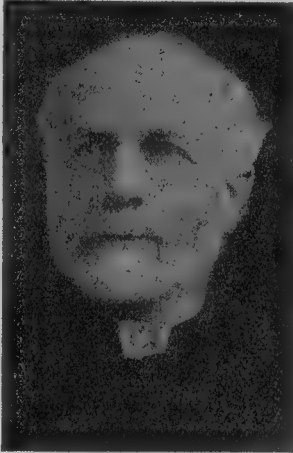
It was the deliberate
and unanimous judgment
of that Committee that
if the Church is to exer-
cise that leadership
which those, at least,

who believe in her Divine origin and
mission, hold she ought to exercise, she
must take a bold and definite stand as
to the true course of the nation in the
confused and stormy period on which
all the western nations are entering.
Accordingly, they endeavored to go to
the root of the matter and declared
first that labor troubles can only be
remedied by the ever-enlarging applica-
tion of the principle of democracy—the
right of the workers to a share in the
control, and second, that the war has
exposed the waste, the inefficiency, the
greed that are inevitable and incurable in
an economic system where profits are the
motive and competition the means, and
that it has revealed at the same time the
efficiency and harmony and the economy
that can be secured by national control
and co-operation.

They held, therefore, that "the tri-
umph of democracy, the demand of the
educated workers for human conditions
of life, the deep condemnation the war
has passed on the competitive struggle,
the superior efficiency of national orga-
nization and co-operation, combine with
the unfulfilled, the often forgotten, but
the undying ethics of Jesus to demand
nothing less than a transference of the
whole economic life from a basis of
competition and profits to one of co-
operation and service."

The committee did not assume to
determine the precise steps and pro-
cesses by which this goal should be
reached, but it tried to exclude a hasty
or superficial acceptance of its report
by pointing out that "the acceptance
of this report commits this Church, as
far as this representative body can com-
mit it, to nothing less than complete
social reconstruction," and it appealed
to the men whom God has endowed with
the great gifts of organization and lead-
ership to exercise those gifts in organ-
izing life and resources in the service
not of a section but of the nation.

As soon as this section of the report
was read it was moved by a prominent
manufacturer, of Hamilton, that it be
struck out. Then followed the ablest
and the noblest debate of the whole
conference. Delegate after delegate,
ministerial and lay, rose to declare that
the Church must speak out on these
vital questions or cease to speak on any
that if she could not lead in this crisis
she would lose leadership for ever, that
no Christianity could win a hearing to-
day that could not translate itself into
economic and political expression. Not
three delegates spoke in reasoned op-
position. Some slight modifications in
phraseology were accepted by the com-
mittee as not touching the substance of
the recommendation, and when the vote
was taken, only four delegates were
found in opposition. Some have doubted
whether the Churches of our day, or-
ganized under other conditions, would
have the vision and the courage for the
great task to which the Spirit of God
is calling. They have thought there
might be a rupture, and the formation as
at the Reformation, of a new Church,



Dr. BLAND.

with a repetition of the weaknesses
evils of division. Such fears may be
missed. One of the great Cana-
dian churches has declared her purpose
follow the new vision. The other
churches will show the same insig-
nificant courage and faith.

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Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer
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THE
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is the Hot Water Bottle to use. It
will keep you warm and comfortable
and will promote restful sleep.

Made of solid metal. It will not
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sides fit the body when used in case
of sickness. It is much lighter than
rubber and holds the heat many times
longer.

Two Styles

\$3.25 \$4.25

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Wentworth Manufacturing Co.
HAMILTON, CANADA.

The Countrywoman

A Silver Lining

PERHAPS the prevailing epidemic of Spanish Influenza isn't the unmitigated evil it would appear to be. If it opens our eyes to the fact that our medical hospital and nursing facilities in the west are far from being adequate, it has done some good. If it moves us to make more efficient and more adequate those facilities, then it has been a blessing in disguise. Some of our western cities where the number of doctors and nurses is much higher per population than in the villages and rural communities, are finding it difficult to meet the crisis. We hear of cases in small towns and rural communities which have no doctor or nurse. Should the disease spread there the outlook would be serious indeed.

Even at the best, progress is slow. But need our progress towards better health facilities have been so slow as it has? And the fault does not always lie in administrative or legislative circles. Those bodies can move only as public opinion moves. If public opinion puts up such a persistent and insistent demand for better health facilities as cannot be drowned, then something will have to be done. Arrangements are such in these matters in the three western provinces that progress depends on the people themselves. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, if the people decide they want a hospital, then the government helps. In Manitoba if the people want nurses and signify their wishes, the government comes to their aid. Better health facilities will not, and cannot be thrust upon the people. The people themselves must first see the need, then ask for relief. Surely the seriousness of the present inadequacy must make each and every one realize that the risk of unpreparedness is too great. Make a survey of conditions in your area, find out what you need, and get busy at once to equip that area against whatever may threaten it in the form of accident, disease and sickness. The burden on each is very light. Human lives are too valuable to take longer risks.

Meets Only Ridicule

Everywhere one hears nothing but ridicule from the women of the west for the platform recently sent out by the Woman's Party of Toronto. A few Toronto women haven't a chance at fooling the women of the west. Since meetings are banned they haven't had an opportunity to express themselves collectively, but The Guide has not yet heard one individual approve of the Toronto Women's newest adventure,

and it has interviewed women all over the west. They laugh first of all at the idea of a few women in one city, and that city of all others the breeding ground of vested interests, attempting of themselves to draft a national policy with the idea of making it suitable to the women of Canada as a whole.

Then they laugh at the inconsistency of those women who at one time believed men needed the viewpoint of women in the agreement of national affairs, and who would now make that viewpoint as inaccessible as ever it was before by segregating it into a

for that home. It is in the interests of the state that it do so. Whatever the cost, the home must go on as nearly as possible as it did before. In these days when the cost of living is so high, those homes cannot be maintained on a pittance. The best interests of the home are at stake if there is worry and difficulty making ends meet. In a recent interview with the superintendent of Mothers' Pensions for Saskatchewan, it was learned that, with the exception of one case, \$30 a month was the maximum amount paid to any family under the Mothers' Pension Act. That figure is absolutely inadequate.

only complaint was that too few women had come forward for election. The right of the electors to select representatives according to their own free will was, Mr. Samuel concluded, an essential fundamental of democracy, which all parties were pronouncing to be the one sound rule for the government of nations. Mr. Adamson, the Labor member for West Fife, supported the resolution on behalf of the Labor Party, which he said regarded it as the logical outcome of its efforts to procure women's enfranchisement. Already a woman has received the labor nomination in one of the boroughs.



Where City and Country Meet. A Winnipeg Suburban Home.

Woman's Party under pledge not to mingle with the parties of men. Women of themselves can't run things any better than can men of themselves. It is true that the management of affairs calls for men and women working co-operatively. Then there is the platform itself. That calls forth their liveliest mirth. No, our hard-working, free-thinking western women cannot be misled in the issues that are facing the Canadian people today. They have a clear vision of a democratic Canada, and are done for ever with privilege and vested interests. While they haven't the inclination or the time for preparing platforms that the women of the east have, they nevertheless have a pretty clear idea of what they want, and how they want it, and we have nought to fear on their behalf.

Controversy on Mothers' Pension

The finance committee of the city council of Saskatoon, has protested against the system Saskatchewan has adopted for the paying of Mothers' Pensions. The union of rural municipalities at its convention last June, protested by resolution as follows: "That the provincial legislature be requested to make provision for the payment of pensions under the Mothers' Pension Act out of the public revenue of the province instead of requiring the municipalities in which the pensioners reside to reimburse the government the amount expended under the said act." It would seem more fair if the Mothers' Pension commission were authorized to administer the pension from a grant from the public revenue, since the burden of the municipalities must be very unequal, some municipalities, especially cities having very large sums to pay. But it is time the people of Saskatoon were giving some attention to the Mothers' Pension Act of that province. It appears to The Guide that the administrators of the Mothers' Pension Act there have lost sight of the real aims and objects of Mothers' Pensions.

Boys and girls are the state's greatest assets. Home is the place in which the atmosphere is best suited to develop them into good citizens. Everyone recognizes that. If for some reason the support, usually the father, is removed, and there is danger that the home will be broken or handicapped in its work of caring for those children, then the state must provide the maintenance

quate. It must be supplemented in some way. If the mother is forced to seek partial employment, then the very aim of Mothers' Pensions has been defeated. She is dissipating her energies, and her home and family will suffer. If she is helped from outdoor sources there is the stigma of charity. Only state payment for a duty performed to the state can be without charity. The superintendent stated that Saskatchewan intended its pension system to be only an "aid." But Saskatchewan people can surely not be satisfied to give a pension that is such a meagre "aid" that it is hardly worth asking for.

It is not altogether for the superintendent to say what Saskatchewan's needy mothers shall be paid for taking care of Saskatchewan children. It is a matter for the people of the province to decide. They know what they are willing to pay for the well-being of the children, and The Guide is convinced that it is a figure in excess of \$30 a month. If you are going to pay a widowed mother to bring up her children, then pay her such a sum as will enable her to give her undivided attention to her children, not a mere pittance which necessitates her "grubbing" along on her allowance which would hardly buy cigars for some of our public men.

Women M.P.'s in England

On August 8, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced that under the decision of the law officers of England, Ireland and Scotland, that women were not entitled to become candidates for the British Parliament. The women of Britain have contended that the extension of the franchise to them carried with it the right to sit in parliament, and some have announced their candidates for government seats. On October 23, the British House of Commons adopted a resolution in favor of women sitting in parliament. The resolution carried by 274 votes to 25. Herbert Samuel introducing the motion said that it was impossible to say that 6,000,000 women should be voters but not one woman should be a legislator. Women have a distinctive point of view which should have direct expression in parliament. Universal experience was that women elected to the local government bodies had rendered valuable service, and the

Conference of Women

The program for the Manitoba conference of women which is to be held in Winnipeg on December 10, 11 and 12, has been drawn up by the committee appointed after consultation with the provincial presidents of the various organizations. In planning for the conference the committee has kept in mind the importance of making it possible for every woman's society in the province to have representation. A study of the program will show that every phase of women's interest is to be considered. The following is the program as drafted by the committee. In addition to the addresses and discussions here provided for, there are being arranged attractive social events.

Suggested Program

General Subject: Women's Citizenship.

1. In the Community.
2. In the Home.
3. In the Nation.

First Day:—

Afternoon: Reception and Registering of Delegates.

Evening: Addresses of Welcome and Program of Music.

Second Day:—

General Subject: Woman, the Citizen in the Community.

Morning: Address, How Best to Work. In the Spirit of Co-operation. Through Existing Agencies. In what way can the Churches Help?

The Man and Woman Viewpoint.

Discussion.

Address: Recreation.

Community Movies.
Community Singing.
Community Dancing.
Organized Play.

Discussion.

Afternoon: Address.

Juvenile Court.
Children's Aid.
Feeble-minded Children.

Discussion.

Address: Sex Education.

Address: Better Health.
Community Nursing.
Nursing, a National Service.

Discussion.

Evening: Social Evening.

Third Day:—

General Subject, 2: Woman, the Citizen in the Home.

Address: The Home on a War Basis. Food and Frills. Eliminating the Non-essentials.

Discussion.

Address: The Guardianship of Children.

Discussion.

Address: Woman's Share in the Home.

Property Rights.

General Subject, 3: Woman, the Citizen in the Nation.

Address: The Criminal Code in Relation to Women.

The Age of Consent.

Better Protection for Women and Children in Court Rooms.

Women Jurors.

Evening: Address, Woman, a Member of the Electorate.

A Woman's Party.

Co-citizenship.

Discussion.

Address: Who are the Electorate?

CANADA'S GIFTS TO VOLUNTARY WAR ORGANIZATIONS



The King of Fruits

"No fancy foreign fruit am I,
But I can make good apple pie;
The golden orange brightly glitters,
But I can make good apple fritters;
These useful gifts pray do not spurn,
Nor from the faithful apple turn."

Scandinavian legends affirm that the apple was the favorite food of the gods, which goes to show that the gods knew a good thing when they saw it. There is no other fruit that quite takes the place of apples in the menu; they are wholesome, comparatively cheap and they can be served in such a variety of ways, there is no danger of apple dishes becoming monotonous. And this year there is an added reason for using plenty of apples in the menu. A great many of the apple desserts call for little or no wheat flour and very little butter, so that in using them we conserve food that is badly needed overseas. The slogan—"An apple a day keeps the doctor away" has been changed to: "Eat an apple, send a biscuit."

Apple Washington Pie

Here is a dessert that is very tempting:

1/2 cup butter substitute
1 egg
1/2 cup milk
1 1/2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream the butter, add the sugar and the egg well beaten, sift the baking powder with the flour and add it to the mixture alternating with the milk. Beat vigorously, turn into Washington pie tins, spread evenly and bake. Put between layers and on top apple cream.

Apple Cream

1 quart apples
1-3 cup water
3/4 cup sugar
1/2 pint cream
A little salt

Pare, core and quarter the apples, sprinkle with the sugar, add the water and a pinch of salt, cover and bake in a slow oven until the apples are tender. Rub them through a sieve. Beat the cream until stiff and when the apples are cold stir in the apple mixture, add one teaspoon lemon juice and spread between the layers and on top of the Washington pie. If a thick apple sauce is made and a teaspoon of gelatine added, the results are as good.

Baked Apples

8 apples
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup sugar
Boiling water

Core the apples and fill the cavities with the sugar and cinnamon, add a little hot water and bake. Serve hot or cold with cream.

Jellied Apples

4 good sized apples
1 pint water
1/2 cup sugar
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 1/2 tablespoons gelatine

Cook the sugar and water until the sugar dissolves, add the lemon juice and gelatine; cloves may be substituted for the lemon juice if desired, dissolve the gelatine and set the whole aside to set. Serve with whipped cream. This looks nice colored with vegetable coloring.

Bread and Butter Apple Pudding

Apple sauce
Sugar
Stale bread
Vanilla

Cover the bottom of a buttered shallow pudding dish with apple sauce. Butter slices of stale bread cut into diamond shaped pieces and place as close together as possible over the apple sauce butter side up. Sprinkle with sugar and a little vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven and serve hot with cream.

Apple Sauce

Apples
Whole cloves
Sugar
Whipped cream

Apple sauce makes a good dessert without any trimmings, but apple sauce and whipped cream is a combination fit for any occasion. Peel and quarter the apples, partly cover with water and put on to cook. When the apples are tender add sugar to sweeten, beat well and set aside to cool. Top with whipped cream and serve. If the apples lack flavor, add a few whole cloves during the cooking.

Dutch Apple Pudding

1 egg
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 1/4 cups flour
Salt to taste
1/2 cup brown sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 apples

Beat the egg without separating, then add the milk, the melted butter, flour, baking powder and salt; stir well and pour into a buttered shallow pan. Press into the mixture the quartered apples, dust with the brown sugar and the cin-

namon and bake until the apples are tender.

Apples Stuffed With Sausage

6 medium sized apples
6 sausages
1/4 cup water

These make a nice accompaniment for roast chicken or goose. Wipe and core six medium sized apples. Insert one sausage in the cavity of each apple. Place in a pan with the water and bake in a moderate oven until the apples are tender and the sausages are done.

Oatmeal Betty

Have you ever substituted rolled oats porridge for tapioca in apple tapioca? You will find it as good as the tapioca and an excellent way to use up left over cereal.

4 good sized apples
1/2 cup sugar
1 cup rolled oats porridge
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Pare and slice the apples, mix with the rolled oats porridge, add the sugar and cinnamon and bake until the apples are tender. Mrs. M. C. D.

Apple Roly-Polies

2 cupfuls flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
About a cup milk
1 cup finely sliced apple
1 teaspoon cinnamon
and a half-cup sugar mixed
2 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon salt

Make a biscuit dough of the flour, salt, baking powder, shortening, and milk. Roll to one-fourth inch thickness, dot with bits of butter, and dredge thickly with the sugar and cinnamon mixed. Spread the apple over this, roll up and cut crosswise into two-inch slices. Lay on a well-oiled pan, cut-side up, sprinkle with sugar, dot with butter, and bake about twenty-five minutes, being careful that the sugar does not burn. Serve hot with cream.

Apple Pie

Well made apple pie is hard to beat. Use at least one-third rye flour in making the pastry; you will find it tastes as good as pastry made from white flour and requires a little less shortening. For shortening use oleomargarine or one of the vegetable fats. Be sure the apples you have will cook up easily.

Sliced apples
Sugar
Pastry
Nutmeg
Salt

Line a pie plate with pastry, fill with sliced apples, sprinkle each layer with a pinch of salt and a little flour. When the pie is filled, add a grating of nutmeg. Put on a top crust and bake until the apples are tender.

Apple Cobbler

Apples
Biscuit dough
A little brown sugar

Pare and slice enough tart apples to fill a baking dish three-quarters full. cover with a rich baking powder biscuit dough made soft enough to stir. Spread it over the apples without rolling. Make several holes in the centre to allow the steam to escape. Bake until the apples are tender.

Apple Dumplings

What child, or grown-up person even, does not like a baked apple dumpling? Now for this sweet, either suet crust or crust made with butter or dripping may be used. Roll it out to a quarter of an inch in thickness and cut in rounds, allowing two for each apple. The apples should be large, thinly pared, cut in half and cored. If preferred, the cores may be left in, as the apple pips are said to give a flavor to the dumplings. Should the cores be removed, a little sugar may be placed in the cavity and the apples joined together again. Wet the edges of the pastry rounds; place the prepared apple on one round, and another round on top. It will then be easy to join the rounds together, completely covering the apple. Should the joins make the crust too thick just in the middle, a little must be pinched off, because a great thickness of crust is very likely to spoil the dumpling.

Apple Fritters

1-3 cup flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
2-3 cup milk
2 apples

Mix and sift the flour, baking powder and salt; add the milk gradually and the egg well beaten. Pare, core and slice the apples. Stir apples into batter.

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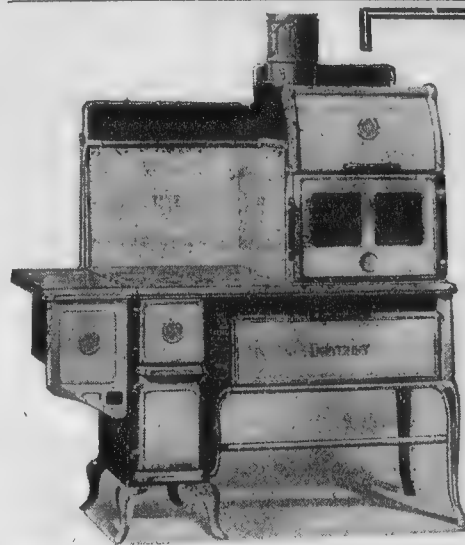
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The sun peeps out
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And sees the birds awake from rest.
The west wind sighs,
The wild duck flies,
The midst rolls off the stream and lake.
The night is o'er,
'Tis day once more,
And earth and heaven are both awake
—George L. Rotherham, Sask.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.
Ottawa, January 8, 1918.
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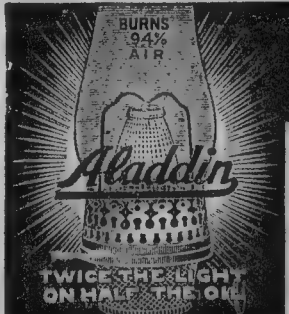
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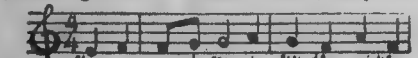
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba's New Secretary



Miss Mabel H. Finch

The readers of the Farm Women's Club page this week are introduced to Miss Mabel Finch, the new secretary of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Some weeks ago Miss Roe was offered a position on the staff of The Guide which she decided to accept. The resignation of Miss Roe as secretary of the Women's Section will not mean that she will be severed entirely from the work of the women grain growers. The women's organization still feel that they have Miss Roe's sympathy and as far as possible her co-operation in the extension of the work. Miss Finch, her successor, is a Manitoba farm girl from Carman. She has had experience as a teacher in the rural schools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. She has sensed the bigness of the work of the Manitoba farm women and brings to that work a seriousness of purpose, and enthusiasm, that will go far to insure her success. Miss Finch is located in the Central office, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Main Street, Winnipeg, and all communications should be addressed to her.

Interesting District Report

Director Mrs. Geo. F. Root reports well merited recognition by the Wetaskiwin branch of the Red Cross of the work of the Gwynne U.F.W.A. At the annual meeting of the Red Cross, Mrs. Fred Freeman, president of the Gwynne local was elected as a member of the executive, because of the splendid contribution of sewing and of money from that U.F.A.

Harvest Home, near Bittern Lake, has organized a Juvenile U.F.W.A. with ten members. Their first work was to secure a subscription of \$31.50 for the soldiers' Christmas socks. They are going to do Red Cross sewing and have arranged to give a Japanese Tea in November. Their leader is Miss Irene Luther, teacher of the district who is enthusiastic in promoting rural betterment with and through the people of the district.

The boys and girls of Weiler U.F.A. will compete for a prize at their next meeting to be awarded to the side making the best five-minute speeches.

East side, Ponoko, has organized a U.F.W.A. with Miss Bertha Laycock, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Wheeler, president. They make an enthusiastic start with 11 members.

Mrs. Root addressed the Fairdonia Valley U.F.W. on October 17, being the guest of Mrs. Smith, of Sedgewick. She found this local composed of many trained leaders who should be utilized by the organization.

On the evening of the 17th an organization was effected at Prairie Park, Killam, with Mrs. McGowan, president, and Miss Scott, secretary-treasurer. The schoolhouse, where the meeting was held, was one of the best equipped in the province.

October 18, the Cherry Grove U.F.W. gave a largely attended tea. There was music, recitations and a speech from Mrs. Root, after which tea and a buffet lunch were served.

The women of Bear's Hill have assisted very generally in major farming operations throughout the season. They are planning a play for future recreation.

Twin Lakes is another local of busy farm women. They have, however, a fine community hall, and when threshing is

finished we expect to hear of good work from there.

Lone Ridge has completed a large quota of Christmas socks for the soldiers.

Pleasant Prairie was represented by speakers in the U.F.W. forum, both at Wetaskiwin and Ponoko fairs.

John Knox is one of the most energetic of our U.F.W.'s, due partly to the capability of its president, Mrs. E. Balhorn.

The U.F.W.'s of Ponoko district united during the fair and served lunches, cafeteria-style, netting nearly \$300, which was given to the Red Cross.

The federal enfranchisement of women in the Dominion of Canada has awakened farm women to a realization of their civic responsibilities; and a study of the various organizations attempting to advertise social, health, recreational and educational measures for rural improvement leads to the conclusion that the U.F.W. is adapted to co-ordinate all these fields without duplication or waste of energy.

What is needed and needed badly is more voluntary service directed toward organizing new units. From now until convention, who will answer this call?

Cheviot Rally and School Fair

The Cheviot Rally and School Fair was a splendid success. The children from the three schools represented in the local, put on a good exhibit of school work, vegetables and grains and a little domestic science display, while the women put on a good exhibit of war cooking.

In getting up the fair, the aim of the committee was to provide instruction as well as entertainment, and they were fortunate enough to secure three speakers. Mr. Orchard, district director, gave a splendid address, in which he outlined the origin and aim of the association, as well as some of the things they had accomplished, and ended up with an urgent appeal to any present, who were not members of the association to join without delay. The next speaker, Professor Bates, director of school agriculture, dealt with the problems confronting the rural schools of Saskatchewan, and was listened to with great attention especially by the trustees present. Mr. Rayner, director of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, gave a demonstration on stock judging to the boys and girls. One of the girls brought her prize heifer into the ring, and Mr. Rayner pointed out the desirable points in beef and dairy types of cattle.

After the speaking was over, the sports' committee put on a good program which was well contested. The happiest part of the day for the children was when the \$45 of prize money was awarded to the winners.

The profits from the booth amounted to about \$40, which amount please find enclosed as a donation to the Red Cross.

—Miss Marion Goodale, sec.-treas., Cheviot W.G.G.A.

A Good Start for the Winter

Mrs. Beatty reports that the Nanton U.F.W.A. did not hold any meetings during the month of August, owing to the busy time on the farms. At the September meeting, 22 members and four visitors were present. Lunch was served, the proceeds of which, amounting to \$3.65 is to go towards sending parcels of good things to the boys at the front, or else for yarn to knit socks

for the Red Cross. A great many pairs of socks have been knitted by the members already. The local has recently had a visit from Mrs. White, president of the W.C.T.U., who spoke on Child Welfare. Those who had the privilege of listening to her were intensely interested. Mrs. Beatty states that, on the whole they having splendid meetings in the Nanton local. That they may meet with even greater success during the coming winter is the hearty wish of the Central office.

Largest Membership Increase

Mrs. Stevenson reports that the Craigmyle U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are putting on a big membership drive in their district, and trust that same will result in a greatly increased membership. She promises to send us a full report later on. In the meantime, I hope that each of our other locals will follow the good example set them, and see if they cannot even do better. Once again let me remind you of the prize which we are offering to the local who is successful in adding the greatest number of new members to their roll during the year. If there is any way in which the Central office can assist you, let us know and we shall be glad to do whatever we can. We want our membership report for this year to be a record breaker.—M. W. Spiller, prov. sec.

Young but Energetic

The Acme W.G.G.A. is only three meetings old, but owing to previous work and having some cash on hand, we were able to proceed right on with the work we had planned.

We have held a Donation and Ice Cream Sale for the Red Cross Fund, which netted us \$161. We feel very proud of this amount as the crops have been poor in this district for the last three years. It showed the willingness and desire of those who contributed to do all they could for so deserving a cause.

A series of socials were planned, which have been very successful so far. Each social is under the direction of the member offering herself and she does everything toward making the event a success with the help of the association. At present, we are sewing for a fair to be held this fall, knitting socks for the soldiers, making an auto-graph quilt, which amount of work is keeping us quite busy.

The plan we have adopted of keeping a "Working Fund" always on hand has been very successful. A sum has been set aside. If the association wishes to have a sale we use from our fund and replace the amount drawn on account, when the proceeds of sale are in our hands. This does away with soliciting funds and material, and every one helping with the sewing keeps the work and support of the association more evenly divided.

We are interested in the subject of the District Nurse. We are 25 miles from our nearest town and immediate help is not always available.

We have one of the travelling libraries and our president, Mrs. Harold Lloyd, is librarian.

We wish to thank you for the circular calling attention to the wool offered by the G.G.A. We were just on the point of sending an order, and when we compared the G.G.A. sample with those on hand, considering the price, the G.G.A. sample won.—Mrs. Chas. M. Stout, secretary, Acme W.G.G.A.

New Dayton W.I. responded to the roll call by "Helps for Boys and Girls" in August. They are to give a little play entitled, "Over the Teacups." Push the "little country theatre" idea—it is needed more today than ever to take our minds off the war and poor crop conditions.



Home and Outbuildings on a Manitoba Dairy Farm. Photographed on the Farm of Wm. Croy, Brandon District.

Bell

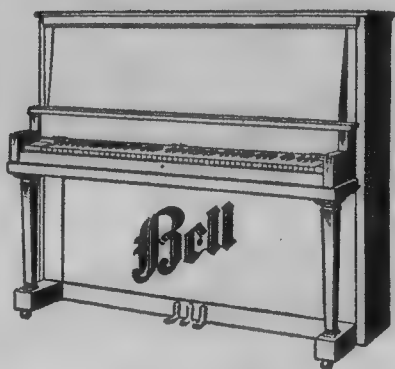
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—John Ruskin

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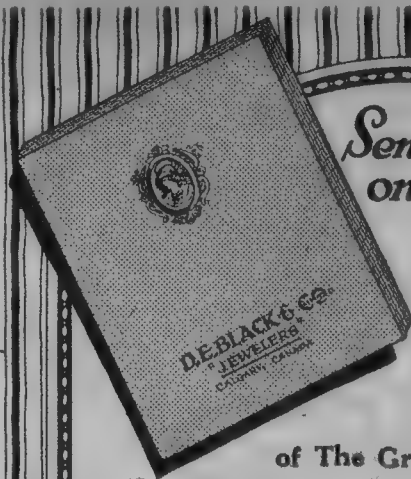
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WE owe it to our Canadian and American friends to
say what we are doing in our weaving and spinning
mills during this great war, and so state a few facts in
explanation of our inability to meet all requirements for
our World-renowned productions.

Out of a total of 8,000 looms, about three or four thousand
are entirely engaged upon the manufacture of ducks,
flannelettes, shirtings, aeroplane cloths, khaki, and other
drills for the use and equipment of the soldiers of the
British and Allied nations.

Should we be unable to fill your orders with the same
promptness as in pre-war days, we request your for-
bearance as we know you will agree that the great call
on our resources for War purposes must be met first of
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Number of Looms, 8,000, Number of Spindles, 300,000.
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BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Young Canada Club

Bed-Time Stories

I KNOW that some of the boys and girls are able to tell some good stories. Do you ever tell stories to each other in the long winter evenings? I can remember some lovely stories we used to tell each other just before bed-time. I would like to have some of those stories that you tell to your little brothers and sisters sent in to the Young Canada Club. Will you not try and write one good story for us?

The contributors to the Blue Cross fund this week are:

Wilfred Gotten, Waskada, Man.	\$.25
Lester and Henry McLeod, Luella, Sask.	.25
Jennie Frazer, Elva, Man.	.15
Bessie M. Currie, Perdue, Sask.	.10
Lucia Huntingdon, Bluesky, Alta.	.10
Myrtle Olson, Idlesleigh, Alta.	.05

—Dixie Patton.

Doo Dad Rhymes

Will someone, please just get in touch
With Mr. Dale, the artist gent,
And tell him that his time's well spent,
In drawing queer and quaint Doo Dads;
So that the little farm lads
And lassies, in this busy West,
Can be amused while taking rest
From arduous labors, which depress
Their little minds, and tire, I guess,
Their little bodies; so that they
Can not indulge in childish play
Like city children, who escape
The round of chores which go to shape
The farm lads for the work in hand,
When they shall own a strip of land.

—Author Unknown.

A Stockman

I wish to become a member of your club. I go to school every day. I like my teacher very much. She is a minister's wife, her husband is at the war. I am in grade five. School closes in November.

We raised five calves this year. We have 14 head of horses and 17 head of cattle. I have two colts and one heifer.

By Dixie Patton

I call the colts "Jim" and "Sam." The mother of one of the colts died. We feed the colts on cows milk, it is doing fine. The crops were very poor this year. We only had one rain this summer.—Eric Condie, Buffalo Horn, Sask.

Still Rides "Billy"

I am going to tell you how I broke my arm. One day papa and my brother went for some coal. The teacher was at our house. I was going to take her home. We were both going to ride the same horse. We got on the horse at the house. The horse's name was "Billy." "Billy" did not want to go. We started him out, and when he got to the corner of the house he started out on the gallop around the house. He threw both of us off. The teacher had a can of yeast which went all over her dress. I got my arm broke in two places, at the wrist and at the elbow. The teacher was not hurt bad. The teacher and mamma and a carpenter who was building a barn for us, hitched "Billy" and another horse and took me to a doctor. He set my

wrist, but not my elbow. Then Sunday noon we went to another doctor. He set my elbow. I hope I will not get hurt again. I still ride "Billy."—Lester McLeod, Luella, Sask.

A Long Trip

I have always been real interested in the stories and I thought I would write. I was born in Minnesota, and when I was a baby we moved to Macoun, Sask. We lived there for four years and then papa got a section of land 150 miles west of Macoun.

We started on our trip west on the 10th of September, 1910. It was beautiful weather all the time. When we got as far as Holbrite, we camped there over night. In the morning there were some of the horses gone. Papa hired a horse and buggy and went back to Macoun to see if the horses were there but they were not. On the way back papa found the horses down by a river and he brought them back. On Sunday we camped at a big lake. Monday we shot ducks on the lake and went swimming. It took us ten days to go to our new home in the West. Wishing

the club much success.—Henry McLeod, Luella, Sask.

A Good Helper

I am going to tell what I did this fall. I helped stook for a week or two, and then I herded the cattle for two weeks before threshing. I helped with threshing, and then I herded for one week more. I am going to school now, I am in grade five. Wishing the Young Canada Club success.—Bruce Harden, Okotoks, Alta.

Lives on the Prairie

I live out on the prairie, 22 miles from Gull Lake. We drive to school as we live a mile-and-a-half from school. We milk eight cows. I milk two or three cows every night and morning. My papa and my brother-in-law went out hunting one day, and they got 18 ducks.—Freeda Becker, Hazlet, Sask.

A Good Jumper

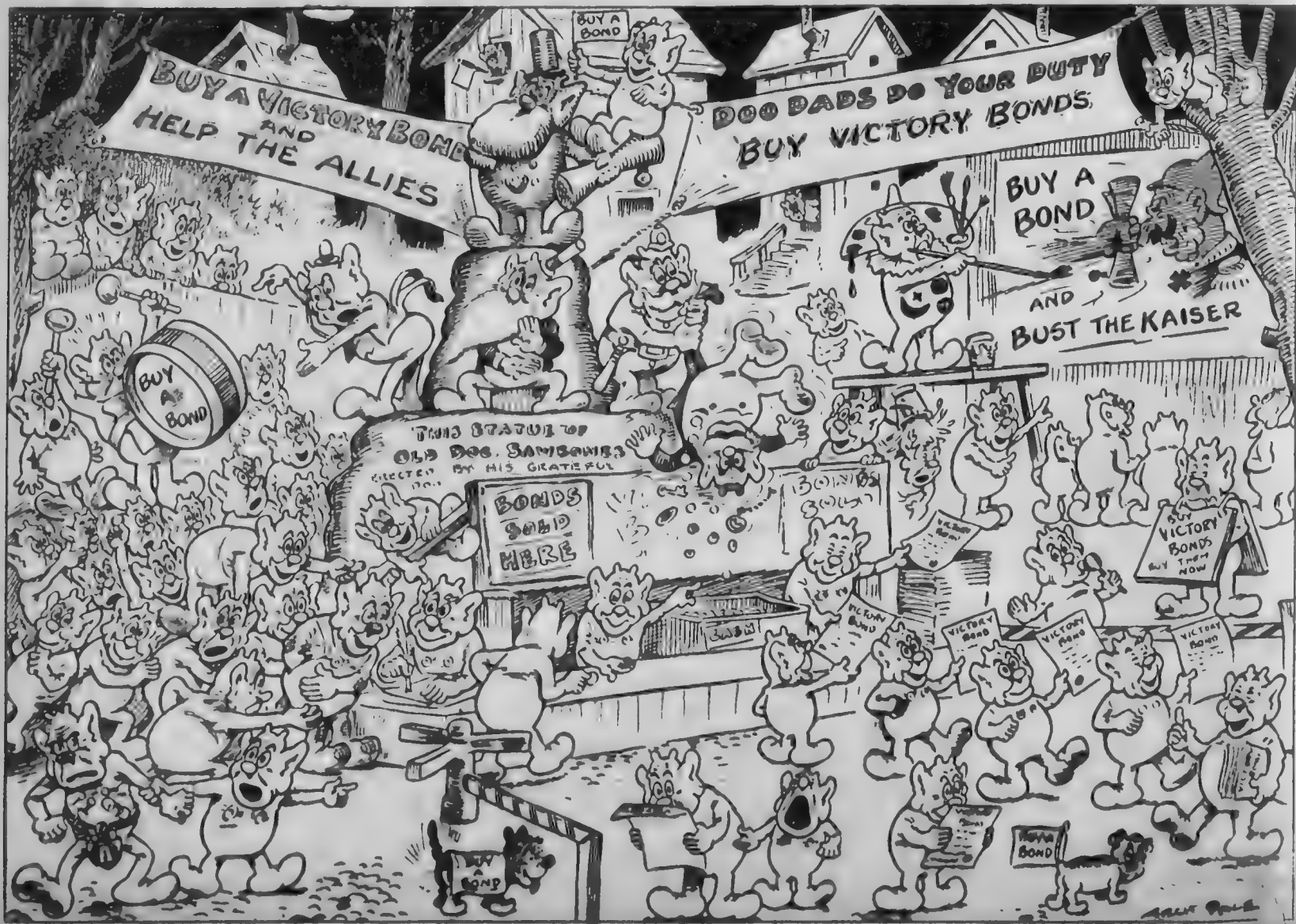
This is my second letter to the club. I received my pin and like it very much. We have lots of fun at school playing. We have long recesses some times. We have jumping. The farthest I have ever jumped is three feet and two inches high, and eleven feet four inches in long jump, and twenty in hop-step-and-a-jump.—Raymond Frame, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Tibby's Brother

I live on a farm and I have a pet cat. His name is "Tibby." When I call him he will run to me as fast as he can. I like to play with him. He is very pretty when he is cleaned up. "Tibby" has a brother cat, only he is gray. "Tibby" does not like him at all for he bites him and scratches him.—Helena Little, Esquith, Sask.

THE DOO DADS INVEST THEIR SAVINGS IN VICTORY BONDS

THE Doo Dads are patriotic little fellows. After their big fight with the Hun Dads they found that their government had a big war debt. There was no way of borrowing the money, for our coins would be as big as wagon wheels in the Wonderland of Doo. They were wondering what in the world they could do to get the money to pay off their debt, so the artist explained how to raise it by selling Victory Bonds. The very next time he visited Wonderland this is what he saw, for once the Doo Dads get an idea into their heads they lose no time in putting it into operation. They went right to work and built a booth in front of the statue of old Doc Sawbones. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, who is a very clever little public speaker, is urging everyone to save their money and invest it in Victory Bonds. The Doo Dads are all anxious to help except this stingy old fellow down in the corner who has his pockets fastened with safety pins and padlocks. Even Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is trying to dig up the price of a bond. That poor little fellow who is crying as if his heart will break would buy a bond too if he had the money. He thinks that that old Doo Dad should give him his. Smiles, the Clown, is painting a wonderful poster, showing how the Victory Bonds will bust the Kaiser Dad. Flannel Feet, the Cop, has arrested somebody at last. He found a Kaiser Dad hiding in a big hollow tree. The Doo Dads decided to spare his life, but the Cop is shaking the money all out of his pockets. They will see to it that he doesn't get a Victory Bond either. Old Doc Sawbones is chairman, and as soon as Percy Haw Haw gets through he will get up and make a big speech to the Doo Dads.



The Manitoulin By-election

In the election in Manitoulin to fill the vacancy in the Ontario Legislature caused by the death of R. R. Gamey, the battle was between B. H. Turner, the government candidate, and B. Bowman, the choice of the organized farmers. In support of the former, Premier Hearst and Hon. Messrs. Henry, McGarry and MacDiarmid appeared in the field. Supporting Mr. Bowman, secretary J. J. Morrison and A. A. Powers went up from the United Farmers of Ontario. The result of the contest was the election of the farmer candidate by a majority of about 800. In former elections the Conservative majority had ranged from 226 to 829.

The Weekly Sun, of Toronto, says: "The women were as much interested as the men. Apparently Mr. Bowman received more of the women vote in proportion than did Mr. Turner, the women being freer from political bias and in many cases voting against their husbands."

"It is idle to pretend that the Mennonites elected Mr. Bowman. It seems that there are not a dozen Mennonite families on the Island, the population of which is of British origin and largely Orange."

The Two Candidates

In Mr. Turner the Conservatives had a candidate who for 24 years had been president of the Conservative Association of the riding. He was personally popular, known owner and manager of a telephone company which extended the whole length and breadth of the Island, and with other large business interests. Back of him was a political organization which had been perfected by the late R. R. Gamey.

Mr. Bowman is a farmer, 32 years of age, with no experience in politics, but possessed of good judgment, pleasing personality, and, as the event showed, of "winning ways." His supporters had organizations in only nine of the 40 polling places in the district.

Mr. Bowman's Platform

Mr. Bowman's platform included the Public Ownership and Operation of Public Utilities, Civil Service Reform, Abolition of All Patronage and Direct Legislation. Coupled with these planks was the appeal against partyism as the source of the evils of political life and the proposal to substitute for it a representation of the important interests of the country, chief among which was agriculture, now inadequately represented in the Ontario Legislature by 12 members in a House of 111, these representatives of the various industries to meet in parliament not for the purpose of playing the game of politics but as the directors of a great business institution would meet, to give each to the other the benefit of their experience and judgment for the purpose of managing for the benefit of the whole community the business of that community. Evidently this platform appealed to the electors.

Can Sit on His Milking Stool

In an interview in the Weekly Sun, J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., mentioned that Premier Hearst had said that Mr. Bowman, if elected, would have no standing in the Legislature—he could not sit in the government side, and there would be no place for him among the Liberals. Said Mr. Morrison: "Speaking in the same hall on the next night I said this was exactly what we wanted; we did not want Mr. Bowman in the House as the representative of either one of the old party machines but as a representative of agriculture. 'And probably,' I added, 'if he can sit nowhere else they will let him take his milking stool into the House and sit on that.'"

The Value of Competition

Realizing the value of the child-life in this present age of youthful activity on the farm, in the city, and in every home, the agricultural secretary of the Glen Bain municipality, Saskatchewan, G. Kilshaw, a returned soldier, laid a plan before the teachers of his district whereby it was made possible for the teachers and scholars of the various schools in his division to take part in what proved to be an eventful day and one that will live long in the memories of those who participated. The teachers, with their flocks, assembled at Arnold school on June 7, 1918.

The morning was given to lectures

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YOU can secure without a penny of cost this magnificent complete 97-piece English Dinner Service and a lovely set of half-dozen Wm. A. Rogers teaspoons. Each dinner service is guaranteed full size for family use, its 97 pieces comprising 12 cups and 12 saucers, 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 bread and butter plates, 12 soup plates, 12 sauce dishes, 2 platters, 2 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream jug, covered sugar bowl, a gravy boat, pickle dish, and a salad bowl. It is handsomely decorated in rich floral design and will surely delight the most fastidious housekeeper. The beautiful set of Teaspoons are in the famous Wm. A. Rogers French Carnation design with French grey handles and brightly polished bowls.

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We have just produced a delightful new perfume known as "Coronation Bouquet." It is so deliciously fragrant that every woman who tries it once will use it always, and, best of all, "Coronation Bouquet" is such a great bargain that no one can resist it. Lovely vials of generous size put up in handsomely labelled containers sell for only 15c. each.

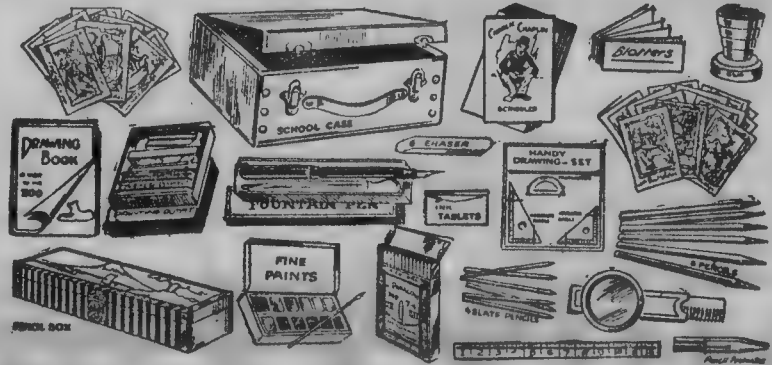


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Genuine Wm. A. Rogers make—the most beautiful pattern ever seen. These magnificent spoons will delight any housekeeper and they are guaranteed to give every satisfaction in wear.

We pay all delivery charges on these Grand Premiums.

Win This Big School Set



BOYS! GIRLS! Here's the biggest, best, most complete and most interesting school outfit you ever saw. Everything you need for all your school work is here, and many other useful articles besides. 20 great big premiums—78 pieces—everything you see in the picture all sent postpaid for selling only \$4.50 worth, or without school case, fountain pen and pencil box for selling only \$8.00 worth of brilliantly-colored, richly-embossed, fast-selling postcards—Xmas, Patriotic, Fancy, Greeting, etc.; Charming Xmas Folders, Poster Stamps and Cards at 10 cents a packet; Cheery Xmas Package Seals, Tags and Stamps (27 pieces), 10c. You know everybody wants Xmas Cards—ours are simply wonderful! Everybody buys! You just show them and take the money. Coupon worth 10c. free with every 10c worth. Hundreds of our agents have sold over \$25 worth. You can do it too. Send no money. WE TRUST YOU. Be first in your town. Order Now. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO.,** Dept. G.G. 4, 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. "21st Year in this Business."

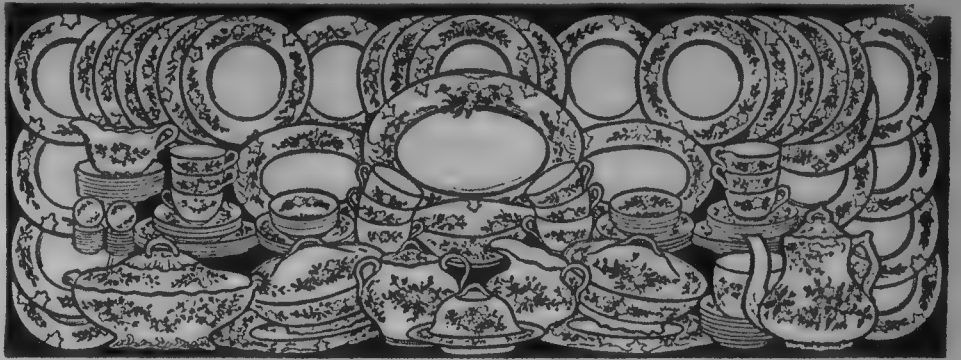
The money paid for Victory Bonds will go very largely for wheat and other grains and for beef and pork and other products of Canadian farms. Great Britain is buying, and will continue to buy in unprecedented quantities, the products of Canadian agriculture; but does not find it convenient to pay cash down. The Canadian people are financing these purchases for Great Britain. Part of the money raised by the Victory Loan will be invested in that way. **BUY VICTORY BONDS.**

and a very interesting lecture on weeds was given by Mr. Lloyd, of the department of agriculture, who kept the children in high glee as he recalled to their minds the definition of a weed. The answers given were many and to the older persons present the days of youth came back with a thought of the mistakes that we had made in trying to describe that a weed was a plant that grew in its wrong place. We all felt that a few more interesting talks

along this line, given in our public schools, would not only prove helpful but would make the life of the children more bright and would enable the child to take that long walk from home to school with a keener desire to be in attendance when the bell rang. The little plant by the wayside would encourage him to be ready and active in the spring of life for the winter will come and put an end to his learning. Noon was spent in recreation and a compe-



School Children of Glen Bain Municipality in a Stock Judging Competition.



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SEND NO MONEY—Just send your name and address to-day and we will send the 22 bottles postage paid. You will be able to sell them quickly and easily in your spare time. Then return our money, only \$3.30, and we will promptly send you, all delivery charges paid, the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only seven of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premium as you did. We pay all delivery charges right to your door.

REMEMBER YOU TAKE NO RISK. You do not spend a cent of your own money. We trust you with our goods until sold and if for any reason you cannot sell them we will take them back and give you beautiful premiums or pay you a big cash commission on the quantity you do sell. Write to-day if you wish to take advantage of this liberal offer. It gives you the opportunity of a life-time. Address: **THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. R. 12** Toronto, Ont.



GIVEN FREE

GIRLS! It's the height of fashion now to wear beautiful jewelry with your own birthstone. What month were you born in? Tell us and obtain this exquisite Princess Patricia Birthstone Pendant and Ring, and a fashionable Wrist Watch. This lovely pendant is the very newest design, richly gold finished and embossed, and the beautifully engraved drop will have the proper setting for the month of your birth. Its chain is fully 15 inches long and fastens at the back with a safety clasp. It will delight you and all your friends. The handsome ring to match it is solid gold shell with high claw setting in the newest style. Both contain fine manufactured birth stones as follows: Jan., Garnet; Feb., Amethyst; Mar., Aquamarine; Apr., Pearl; May, Emerald; June, Moonstone; July, Ruby; Aug., Olivine; Sep., Sapphire; Oct., Opal; Nov., Topaz; Dec., Turquoise.

The beautiful bracelet watch comes in two styles—handsome nickel case with neat light grey strap to match rich gun metal with dark leather strap. It is accurate and reliable and jewelry stores sell similar watches at \$5.00 to \$10.00 each.

Write to-day, girls, and get only 18 bottles of our lovely new Coronation Bouquet Perfume, a delightful blending of the most exquisite odors. Introduce them among your friends at only 15c a bottle. It's easy. They sell like hot cakes. Return our \$2.70 when you sell them and we will promptly send you, postage paid, the beautiful birthstone pendant and ring just as represented, and the beautiful watch bracelet you can also get without selling any more goods by simply showing your grand presents to your friends and getting four of them to sell our goods as you did.

Don't delay, girls. Write to-day. You take no risk as we take back unsold goods and give you premiums for what you do sell.

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tion in baseball between the various schools took place. The result of this event is not finished yet for the different schools have and are still continuing to visit each other on Friday evenings to finish the competition that received its start at the gathering in June.

In the afternoon another lecture was given on Poultry Raising by Mr. Holman, from the department of agriculture. His lecture proved even more interesting than that given in the forenoon for the children were much more conversant with poultry than with weeds. After the lecture was finished the children took part in the stock-judging competition that was held in the school grounds. It was nearly five o'clock before the last child left for home. Everyone was tired, which is the usual result of a successful day.

The value of this day will reveal itself in the future progress made by the children who took part in this grand event and we feel that our community life has advanced both socially and educationally as a result of this gathering.—Rev. A. S. Oliver, Driver, Sask.

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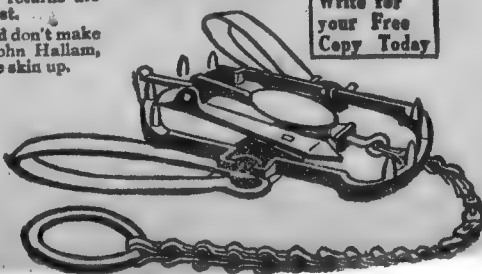
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BARLEY—Shows a decline of five-and-one-half cents for the week. The movement from the interior, seems to be lessening somewhat, but this is largely due to the car situation. The demand for barley at the lake-front continues to be very indifferent.

FLAX—Is a little lower than a week ago, but the strong tone seems to be well maintained even at these high prices.

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NEW SEED GRAIN LOAN SYSTEM

The system of supplying seed grain for needy settlers and of collecting therefor has this year been overhauled and a new system has been put into effect. At the instance of the minister of the interior a conference was held with the western provincial governments in the city of Regina, and as a result arrangements have been completed for the division of responsibilities as between the Dominion and provincial authorities.

The Canadian Bankers' Association has agreed to co-operate, and arrangements have been completed with the banks whereby loans can be made to needy settlers on unpatented Dominion lands. The rate of interest on these advances will not be more than seven per cent.

Application to be to Municipality

A settler needing assistance must apply to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which he resides, or if the district be unorganized, to the provincial officer of the department of municipal affairs.

The application having been verified by both the municipal and Dominion authorities, the bank makes the necessary loan, taking the usual seed grain security and a lien upon the unpatented entry. Payments are due on January 1, 1920.

The settler can make his own arrangement in regard to the purchase of seed, although if there is none available locally the Department of Agriculture is arranging for shipments to be sold to the farmers at cost.

The government guarantees the bank to the extent of principal and five per cent. interest only. Should the bank not collect the obligation, that is all it receives. On collections actually made by the banks the Government pays a commission of one per cent.

Saskatchewan Government Statement

In connection with the inauguration of the new seed grain loan system, the department of agriculture has issued a statement setting forth the considerations which have led to the new policy. The statement says in its closing paragraphs:—

"Representatives of this department report that even in parts of south-west Saskatchewan ten or twelve years of age, there are many farms where the fallow is not plowed till on in July or even August, that it frequently is never harrowed till even later, while others make not even this pretense at summer-fallowing, having none at all. One might about as safely enter a western winter without fuel or shelter as a south-western summer without summer-fallow."

"Those who persist in taking such chances in the future must do it at their own risk and expense and not be encouraged to longer gamble with government seed in the hope of another 1915. West and south-west Saskatchewan should be, one year with another, if properly farmed, one of the finest and safest wheat growing areas of the west."

Proven Field Methods

"To one, however, who refuses to adopt the proven field methods of our successful farmers in this area, the scrap heap is his inevitable fate. To those who have again suffered loss of crop from drought this year, the above frank presentation of the situation may seem harsh and cruel, but it is undoubtedly in the interests of us all that it should be said, and the problem faced."

"In the case of many others who have also lost their crops this season from such largely non-preventable causes as frost and hail, it is gratifying to know that either a comfortable bank account or the diversified character of their farm operations have left them in such a position of independence as to be able to finance themselves at this time. The more we all aim and attain this enviable condition the sooner government seed grain on credit will become a thing of the past."

Take a turn around to the looking-glass once in a while. Do not be afraid or ashamed to look yourself in the face. If you find that you look fretted or out of fix, do something about it, and do it right off. It will make you a better man or woman.

Fine words butter no parsnips, but they certainly sweeten life.

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SHEEP—SHEEP FOR SALE. GOOD, YOUNG, grade breeding ewes, and a very fine selection of ewe and wether black faced lambs, together with Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 40tf

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CATTLE—continued

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SELLING REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, fall offerings, a number of males and females, all ages, at reasonable prices. John Sim, Sunny Brae Stock Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 45-4

GALLOWAY CATTLE—FOR SALE, EIGHT registered bulls and two heifers, ages from eleven to thirteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 40tf

SELLING TWO-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD bulls, "Billy Sunday," No. 31855; "Bob Glen," No. 31856; also Yorkshire boars. Maple Glen Stock Farm, Richard Bringham, Deleau, Man. 45-4

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

AYRSHIRES—TWO FINE YOUNG BULLS, also a few females, at reasonable prices. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 42-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN COW AND heifer calf, calf 4 months, \$135.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 42-5

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 42-5

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, bred from Brandon winners, choice stock, healthy and vigorous, ready for immediate shipment, \$2.50 and \$4.00 each. Order early and get your choice. Prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gordon F. Windsor, Box 53 Crystal City, Man. 45-2

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FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2 to \$5; hens, \$2. Rouen drakes, \$5. Ellen Jickling, Carman, 43-3

FINE PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK- erels, \$3.00 each. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00 each. Chas. Howard, Wiggins, Sask. 45-3

FIFTY PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels for sale, \$2.00, \$3.00 each; excellent stock. Thomas Seife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Manitoba. 44-4

BEST PRIZE WINNING WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, April hatched, \$5.00. Pair White Holland turkeys, winners at Regina, \$15.00. Mrs. C. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 44-3

CHOICE, EARLY HATCHED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2 each, three for \$5. Hens for sale. Albert Robblee, Cayley, Alberta. 44-4

TOULOUSE GEESE, SPLENDID LARGE; birds, May and June hatchings. Geese, \$3.25, ganders, \$4.25. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra fine spring birds, weighing 15 lbs. Toms, \$6 and \$8; hens, \$5. Phone 462 1-2. M. D. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, Man. 45-2

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SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Manitoba. 45-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PRIZE-WIN- ning strain, \$3.00 to \$7.00. Harold Symons, Route 1, Wapella, Sask. 45-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND Reds. Cockerels, \$3.00. Elden W. Renwick, Coulterville, Man. 45-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.75; April hatched. Jas. Sparkes, Ridgeville, Man. 44-3

POULTRY—continued

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 45-2

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. D. Neismith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-6

PURE-BRED GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. J. Beasley, Neville, Sask. 45-2

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